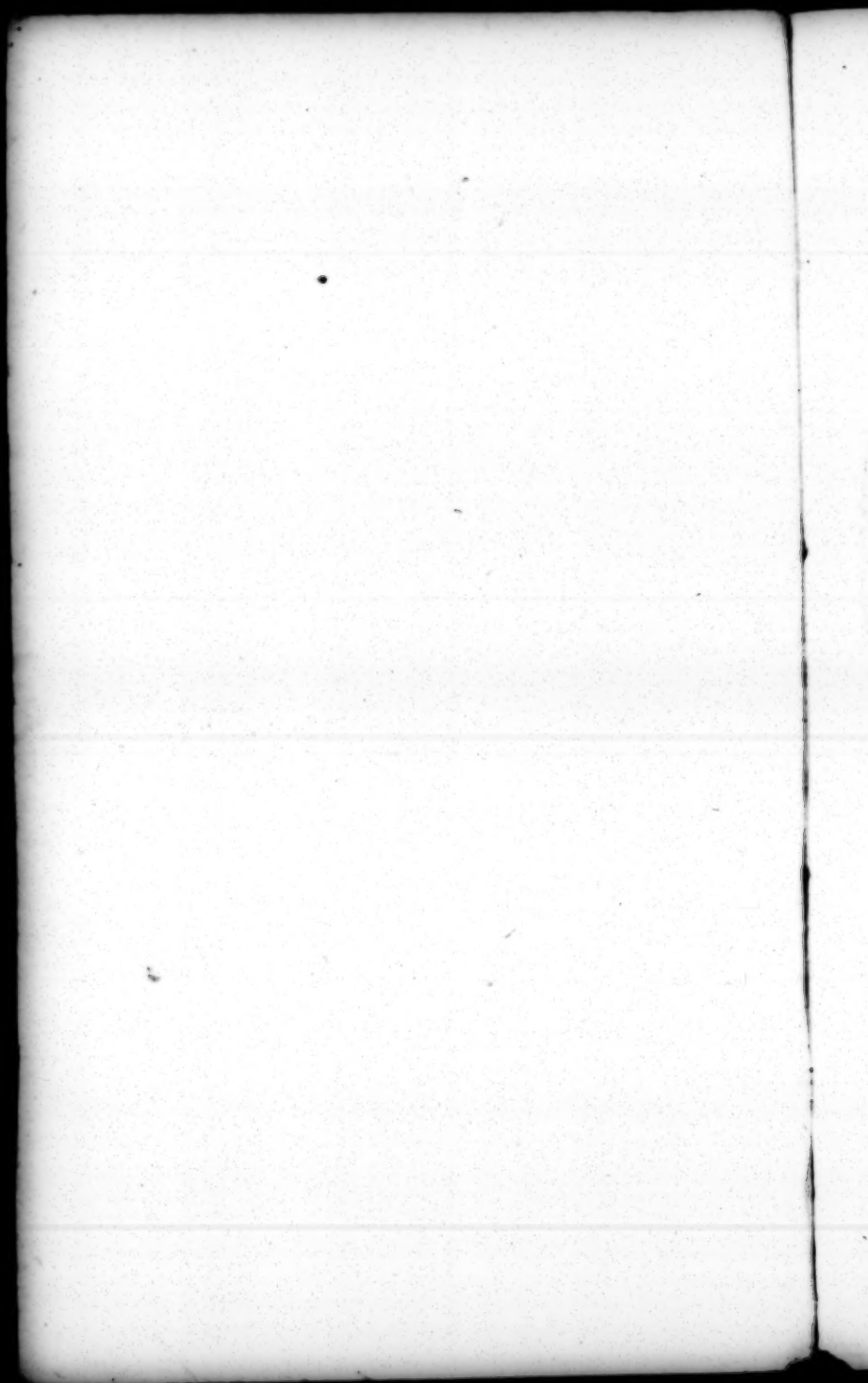
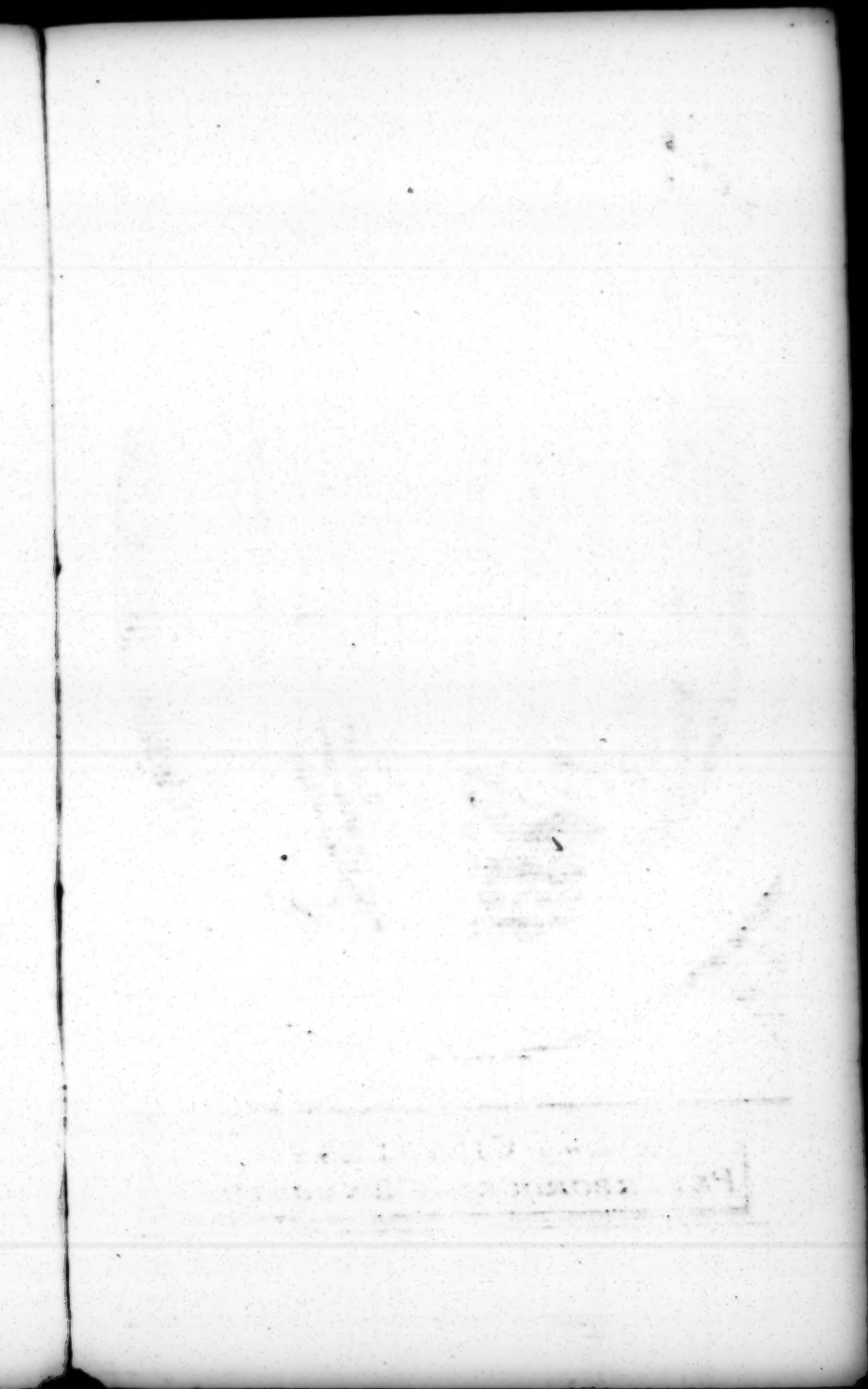


**THE  
HISTORY  
OF THE  
TRIUMPHS  
OF  
Her Majesty's  
ARMS.**









*His Excellency* CHARLES Earl of  
PETERBOROUGH & MONMOUTH &c.

THE  
HISTORY  
OF THE  
TRIUMPHS  
OF  
Her Majesty's  
ARMS

BOTH BY

Sea and Land in and about *Spain*, during this War : More particularly under the Conduct of His Excellency CHARLES, Earl of *Peterborough*, and *Monmouth*.

Containing many Secret Memoirs, Intrigues of State, Letters, &c. Never yet made Publick.

TOGETHER

With the Picture of the said General, finely Engraven on a Copper Plate.

---

L O N D O N :

Printed, and Sold by B. Bragg, at the Raven  
in *Pater-Noster-Row*. 1707.



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# THE PREFACE.

**T**O write a long Preface to a Book of such a Bulk as this, were Preposterous and Absurd: It's sufficient to acquaint the Reader in General, that the War, wherein the Arms of Her Majesty and Her Allies have been engaged, for the Recovery of the Kingdoms of Spain to the House of Austria, commencing

## The Preface.

*towards the beginning of 1702. We have traced it in all the Successful and Unsuccessful Paces of it to the present Time, and interspersed it with many valuable Papers worthy to be transmitted to Posterity: But as for the Efforts that have been made to the same End, in the Provinces dependant upon Spain, such as the Milaneze, the Netherlands, &c. we have not comprehended them within the Compass of this Treatise, that never having been our Design from the beginning.*

*It's certain, that all the Successes Her Majesty's Arms, in Conjunction with those of Her Allies,*

## The Preface.

*Allies, have had in Spain, put together, were but inconsiderable, in Comparison of what was since done under the happy Conduct of his Excellency the Renowned Earl of Peterborough, whose Actions you'll find set out, tho' not near so brightly as they deserve, with all the Exactness and Impartiality we are capable of, and so far as we could get just Information of them; and in this respect we may venture to say, the Reader will meet with many Things that never occurred to him before. We are sensible his Lordship, notwithstanding his inimitable Services, has Enemies, whose Malice,*



## The Preface.

*lice, perhaps, can never be corrected: But the Physick we give being no infallible Cure for Incurables, we prescribe it to those distempered Minds, who may be such only out of Error and Misinformation. And as for his Excellency's Friends, of which he has many more than some are aware of, 'tis not doubted, but they will receive this or any thing else, that appears in Vindication of his Lordship's Honour and Conduct, with all Eagerness, and according to the Just Esteem they have entertain'd of his Great and Signal Services to his Queen and Country.*

THE



( 1 )

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A

# HISTORY

OF THE

# TRIUMPHS

OF Her Majesty

**Q. ANNE's Arms**

**BOTH BY**

**SEA and LAND,**

**IN THE**

**Attempts made to Recover SPAIN**  
**to the House of Austria. &c.**

**T**O Preserve the Ballance of  
Power in Europe, so as no One  
Potentate should grow an Over-  
match for his Neighbours, and  
thereby endanger the Publick Liberty,  
has been the Care and unavoidable Ex-  
pence

pence of Wise Princes and States in all  
 Ages of the World ; how this Ballance  
 came to be lost in the last Century, and  
 what contributed to the Union of the Two  
 great Crowns of *France* and *Spain*, in  
 effect, under one Head, is to the great  
 Terror and Amazement of the rest of  
 Christendom, so well known, and so  
 lately Transacted, that we need make no  
 Deduction of it in this Place, only we are  
 to observe before we come to the main  
 Scope of our Design, which is to shew how  
 far the Arms of Her Sacred Majesty Queen  
*Anne*, and of the Serene Allies, have  
 Gloriously contributed towards the Dis-  
 junction of the latter from the former,  
 and the Recovering of it to its Lawful  
 Sovereign *Charles III.* that *France* before  
 the beginning of the late War, which be-  
 gan in 1688. was grown exceeding Potent  
 and Formidable, and that tho' most of  
 the Powers of *Europe* Confederated against  
 Her and made a Struggle for Nine Years  
 together to reduce Her within Just Bounds,  
 all their Efforts were so far from effecting  
 it, that they seemed to serve only to aug-  
 ment her Armies, and aggrandize the  
 Wealth and Fame of *Lewis XIV.* Its  
 true he was induced by the Peace of *Res-  
 wick*, to deliver up some part of his  
 Felonious Acquisitions ; but the Treaties  
 of Partition which followed, made ef-  
 fectual Way, quite contrary to the Inten-  
 tion

tion of them, and the most Sacred Obligations, on his part, to put him into Possession of all the Dominions of Spain, both within and without Europe, by the Death of Charles II. about the end of 1700. and a supposititious Will, that indeed substituted the Duke of Anjou for his Successor, whereas *Leopold* his ever since in reality Governed.

Things standing in this ticklish and dangerous Posture at the end of the old Century; the new one began with Negotiations first, and then with Preparations for War, in order, if possible, to retrieve the lost Game: The Arms of the late Emperor *Leopold* proved very successful in Italy, under the Conduct of the incomparable Prince *Eugene* in 1701. And tho' an incredible Damp was struck upon the whole Confederacy, by the Death of *William* the III<sup>d</sup>. King of England, of Glorious Memory, the Year after, the War was began on the *Rhine*, and the Expedition to *Cadix*, which that Prince had concerted in his Life time, was carried on with utmost Application and Diligence, under the most Happy Administration of Her present Majesty Queen *Anne*.

The Duke of *Ormond* was constituted General of the Land Forces, which consisted of about Eight Thousand Men: And Sir *George Roke* made Admiral of the Fleet. The Beginnings of Things did

not at all appear favourable to us ; nay we made a Scumble at the very Threshold, for while the Fleet and Army were getting ready, Sir John Mordaunt was sent with a Squadron of Her Majesty's Ships, to the Coast of Spain to endeavour to intercept a French One under Monsieur *du Cast* design'd for the *West Indies* : But they getting safe, between him and the Shoar, into *Coruna*, he was afterwards tryed for it by a Court Marshal, and acquitted from all the Particulars of the Charge against him ; but the Queen having required the Proceedings of his Trial to be laid before Her, considered the Circumstances of this *Coruna* Expedition, and finding he had not done his Duty, pursuant to his Instructions, Discharged him out of Her Service. The Fleet with the Army, which was augmented in *July* with Colonel *Seymour's* Regiment, and Five Companies of Colonel *Villers*, set Sail on the 22d. of the same Month for the Coast of *Portugal*, and about the 7th of *August* arrived near *Lisbon*, from whence Mr. *Methuen* brought a Letter on Board, to the Duke of *Ormond* from his Father, who was our Envoy in *Portugal*, and but very lately arrived there from *England*, importing, That he found that Court in the same Disposition in which he left it. That tho' the Four French Men of War, and Four Gallies, sent thither, were not

not worthy the Name of the Succours promis'd by France, yet he could not press that King positively to go further, till the Fleet should arrive at the opening of the River, and had therefore dispatch'd the only ship that brought him, in hopes that it should soon join the Fleet, and had sent his Grace the best Account of Things that he could obtain from the most certain Intelligence at that Time. That by the King of France's sending away his Fleet into the Gulf of Spain, and not providing for the Defence of Spain, it seem'd as tho' he abandon'd Spain, or doubted of the Reality of our Intention to send our Fleet. That this was thought to have such Effect on the Minds of the Spaniards, that if the Duke succeeded at Cadix, there would soon be a great Defection from the French Government, which he was confident would immediately begin at Madrid. That the Condition of Cadix made him hope he would succeed, when he consider'd the Vigour of the Force his Grace command'd; and the Point of the greatest Importance was to intimate to the Spaniards, and to shew by his Proceeding, that he came not as an Enemy to Spain, but only to free them from France, and give them Assistance to establish themselves under the Government of the House of Austria. That the Prince of Hesse, and the Imperial Ambassador,

made him hope this was done already to a great Degree. That the Prince's coming thither had already rais'd a great Confection in the present Government at Madrid, and the most earnest Endeavours had been used in Portugal, both by Spain and France, to get the Prince sent from thence, which would render his Stay there impossible; and, what was worse, hinder his passing to the Frontier of Spain, *where he was arriv'd by the Intelligence he had, he would be very useful, and serve the Spaniards for a Pretence to acknowledge the House of Austria, according to their Inclinations.* That the Prince seem'd very desirous to go to the Frontiers of Spain, any way, and at any Time, and in any Manner, his Grace should think proper, and so to act, as only to follow his Orders in facilitating his Grace's Intentions. That he should make no Step in Relation to him, but as his Grace should please to Command him. That he concluded at present, with his earnest Wishes for his Grace's Success, which as it would establish the Affairs of the Allies more than any other Enterprize, so it would give him the Glory and Satisfaction to have done the greatest Service to his Country.

Mr. Malines besides this Letter, sent the Duke the following Account of the State of Things at London; that there was Four French Gallies, in which there were not 400 Men, besides the Stewarts; likewise a

French



French Men of War, from 60 to 70 Guns, but in a very ill Condition, and very ill Mann'd; that there was a contagious Distemper, if not the Plague it self, in the Gallies, and the Sea-men of the Ships, being some of those which came lately from the *West-Indies*, were likewise Sick; that the Commander in chief of the Gallies, and a great many Men were Dead; that to hinder the Sick Men coming a-shoar, the King of Portugal had sent one of his own great Ships for an Hospital, where were near 300 Sick. That the Duke of Braganza was Governor of *Cadix*, and seem'd not to be well belov'd, neither by the Town, nor Soldiers; that there were at present in *Cadix*, Six Regiments, which were to contain 500 Men each, but were believ'd to want One Third Part of that Number, so as in the Whole not to amount to above 2000 Men. That one of those Regiments was only of *Catalonia*, one of *Napoletons*, brought last Year from *Italy*, and the other Four consisted of *Gallies*, who had serv'd in *Catalonia*, but the Soldiers were all new rais'd Men of the Neighbouring Provinces, except about Three Hundred, which had been brought from *Centa*, in Exchange of another Regiment of *Catalonia* sent thither. That there were several new Works made since King Charles the II's Death, viz. a kind of Parapet, or Breastwork on both sides the

Bay of *Cadiz*, from the Fort of *St. Philippo*, to the Town on that side, and from the Fort *Sta. Catalina*, near *Puerto Sta. Maria* on that side to the *Puntals*, but that most of these Works were made in Haste of Fascines and very low. That the *French* last Year made a new Battery near the Fort *Sta. Catalina* of Forty Five Pieces, and that Fort being near *Puerto Sta. Maria*, the *French* Soldiers, who were taken out of the Gallies, were in this Fort, and new Battery, without any mixture of *Spaniards*. That this new Work, (*viz.* the *Matagorda*) was design'd to answer the Fort *St. Philippo* on the other side, and so to reach over the whole Bay, but by Experience it was found, that the Balls fell short of each other. That the Six Regiments were all Foot, there being but Two Hundred Horse; that the Body of Horse were at Port *St. Maria*, and that there were no *French* Soldiers at all, but what had been taken out of the Gallies. That there were Two great *Spanish* Ships, which were disarmed, and drawn up far within the *Puntals*; Three *French* Men of War, which were likewise carried within the Chain, and Eight *French* Gallies, that lay just by the Chain, but without it. That many Inhabitants, but especially Women and Children, were remov'd from *Cadiz*, and generally all the best of their Effects, that could be carried away with Ease;





Attack or a Siege. That the Prince of Hesse and the German Ambassadors had not been able to find any Dock-shuttles, or others, to sail on Board the Fleet, but that they very confidently affirm'd, that the same Thing was done by other Persons, and by a Manifesto Publish'd in Spain, at Madrid, and Cadix; and that the People were generally in Expectation of the Fleet, to show their Discontent against the French Government.

The Fleet hereupon, with the Land Forces, steer'd for Cadix, and on the 13th of August, the Duke of Ormonde sent Sir Thomas James Quarter-Master-General, with Colonel Cook, Chief Engineer, and some others, to view the Harbour of the City of Cadix, to see if it was possible to make a Detachement between the Island of St. Peter, and the Town of Cadix; and their Report was, that there was one Large and Two Little Harbours, proper to make a Detachement. The Council of War, who were then at Cadix, and the Duke of Ormonde, were of Opinion, that the Detachement should be made, and the Duke of Ormonde, on the 14th of August, sent a Letter to the Governor of Cadix, to inform him of the same, and to desire that he would send a Civil Answer, signify-

Justifying, That he was much oblig'd to his Generall for his good Opinion of him and his Services in Flanders, and hoped he should do nothing to Desert the same, nor ever act against the Trust the King his Master repos'd in him.

This done, the following Instructions were given for the Descent at Brest, That the several Companies of Grenadiers should Rendezvous in the Boats that should be appointed for them at Break of Day the 15th of Aug. at the Head of the Rade, where they should receive further Orders from Brigadier Pelissier, and the Lord D'Angal, who were appointed to Command them. That the Grenadiers were to be instruct'd by the Generall, Bellisle, Symon, Charbel, and Four's Regiments, who were Commanded by Sir Henry Bellisle, Lord Pelissier, Lord D'Angal, and Brigadier Pelissier. That the Masters of the Transports should give Two full Days Provision of Bread, Cheese, and Beer for each Man. That a Chyrurgeon, with Medicines, should be taken with each Battalion, that an Officer of the Artillery should be at the Rear of each Regiment, with Twenty Grenades de Fer, where the Quarter Master of that Regiment must be ready to receive them, and the same for the Grenadiers. That no Drum beat, or Colours shew, but in the Boat of that General Officer

Order that Commanded the Line, and when his Down boat, the Line should now, when it ceased, lie upon their Oars. That no Soldier should Fire upon Pain of Death, while he was in the Boat, nor unshoulder his Musquet, when landed, till Commanded. That no Soldier, when landed, should stir out of his Rank upon Pain of Death. That the First Line should be at the Head of the *Rowing*, at farthest, by Break of Day, and that as soon as the Second Line, consisting of the Regiments of *Columbie, Hara, Erle, Hamilton, Fox*, and Two Battalions of *Granville*, were in the Boats, to Parade immediately at the *Isabella* Yacht, which should be at the Head of all the Transports next the Shore, and there to receive the Orders of Sir *Cha. Hara*, and Brigadier *Hamilton*. That the Third Line, consisting of the Regiments of the *Lord Darnley, Charlemont, Shannon*, and Two Battalions of *St. Anand's*, and the *Bly* next should Parade at the same Place, and there receive Orders of Brigadier *Lloyd*, in the Absence of Brigadier *Seymour*.

The Disposition for Landing being agreed on, as aforesaid, 1200 Grenadiers were ordered to Land first; so about Four in the Morning all the Boats in the Fleet were employ'd to take them in, and the rest of the Forces, which then Rendez-vous'd together in the Boats near the Shore,

Shore, and were placed in Order by his Grace, who was then in his Barge on the Right, with the English Flag, and Dutch Sperr in his on the Left, with the Emperor's: They led the Van, and landed in the Bay of Bulls, between Rots and St. Catherine's Fort in Andalusia, but with much Difficulty through the Wind's blowing fresh, which caused so great a Swell of the Sea, and Surge on the Shore, that about Thirty Boats were over-set and lost, and several Men drown'd, many of the Infantry being obliged to Swim to Shore, and others to Wade up to the Neck, &c. And no faster were about Eight of our Gallies (Commanded by Colonel River) landed, but they were Briskly Charged, withstood in Hand, by a General Officer, at the Head of a Troop of Spanish Horse, who was so warmly entertained by our Men, that they soon Retreated, leaving their General, with Five Troops, Dead on the Place, with several Horses, besides a Captain and a Cornet, which were Wounded and taken Prisoners, with six Horses; and on our Side we had only One Man Wounded.

The Spanish had near the Water side a Battery of Four Guns, which they Fired with little Success, and which they quitted at the Approach of the Dutch Dismounting the Guns, and pulling them up;

up; but they were more troublesome from St. Catherine's Fort, whose Cannon Killed Two, and Wounded Three of the Confederates; notwithstanding Her Majesty's Ship the *Lance*, Captain Jasper Commander, and another Frigate Fir'd briskly against it all the while.

The Forces being landed, and the Dutch having made themselves Masters of the Enemy's Battery, Baron Sparr dispatch'd an *Aid de Camp* to the Duke of Ormond, to tell his Grace that if he would send him a Re-inforcement of Two Hundred Men, he would go and make himself Master of *Rona*. The Duke not thinking that *Blanchet* would take that Place, which he thought he'd to be of the last Importance to secure his Retreat, his Grace directed Baron Sparr, to March towards it, and acquainted him that he would follow with the rest of the Army. Accordingly both the English and Dutch March'd that Evening, and by all the Light on their Arms, as did the Duke of Ormond on the Ground, about Two Miles short of the Town. The next Day the Forces continued their March, but before they reach'd *Rona*, the *Alcade* or Chief Magistrate of that Place, accompanied with some others, being come to Surrender 42, a Hundred Gardians were detach'd to take Possession of the same, and his Grace having taken up his Quarters





Our Lady ( whom God preserve ) hath  
 been pleased to give us the Supreme  
 Power, and made us General over the  
 Land and Navy, which Her Majesty  
 by Agreement hath join'd with the  
 States General of the United Provinces;  
 hath ordered the Settlement of the  
 Rights of the most August House of  
 Austria, in Conformity and Compliance  
 with some Acts of Alliance and Confe-  
 deracy made in the Life of Her Prede-  
 cessor King William ( who is in Glory )  
 with his Imperial Majesty, and the  
 aforesaid States General of the United  
 Provinces; and finding our selves with  
 the said Treaty, ready and prompt, to  
 obey their Royal Orders, we have judged  
 it necessary before we make use of  
 them, to declare, and we do declare to  
 all the Good and Loyal Subjects and  
 Vassals of the Crown of Great Britain, that we  
 come not with an Intention to subject,  
 or put under the Government of our  
 Lady the Queen or of Great Britain, any  
 Place, City or Provinces of this  
 Monarchy, nor to take in them the ac-  
 customed Tribute and Calamity of War  
 by Means of Conquest, but rather to de-  
 fend the said Good and Loyal Subjects,  
 and free them from insupportable Sla-  
 very, in which they have been brought  
 thereby, and to restore to them their dis-  
 affected Persons, who have deserted this  
 Monarchy



' Monarchy into the Custody of its  
 ' Ancient and Cruel Enemies, the French.  
 ' Wherefore, the Design and End of  
 ' Her Majesty and the States-General  
 ' being unitedly resolv'd to settle the  
 ' Right of the August House of *Austria*,  
 ' as Heirs of the Monarchy of *Spain*; we  
 ' declare solemnly, All good *Spaniards*,  
 ' which shall not make Opposition or Re-  
 ' sistance to our Forces employ'd in so  
 ' Just and Pious a Cause, to which the  
 ' Motives of Honour and Loyalty obliges  
 ' every one to Concur and Succour, shall  
 ' be solemnly Protected in their Persons  
 ' and Honour of their Houses and Fam-  
 ' lies, in which they shall be preserved  
 ' with all the Privileges and Rights which  
 ' they enjoy: It shall not reach the Pro-  
 ' priety of their Goods, the Religion  
 ' which they profess shall be respected,  
 ' and in no manner ill treated or molested,  
 ' on our part, or by them that are under  
 ' our Command, and as we have already  
 ' made a Publick Declaration to all the  
 ' Officers and Soldiers of our Army, That  
 ' on Penalty of their Lives, they are to  
 ' abstain from molesting or giving Distur-  
 ' bance to any Person, of what Quality or  
 ' Order soever, in the Exercise of their Reli-  
 ' gion, we Declare and Promise in the most  
 ' solemn Manner, that there shall be acted  
 ' nothing on any Account whatsoever a-  
 ' gainst the Churches, Monasteries, or  
 ' against

' against Religious Persons, Friars, Monks  
 ' or Ecclesiastics, of whatsoever Degree;  
 ' not doubting, but on their side they  
 ' will give Demonstration of their Sub-  
 ' mission and Fidelity to the ever August  
 ' House of Austria, and that they'll unite  
 ' their Forces to defend and seek the Rights  
 ' of the most August House of Austria;  
 ' and to defend these Realms from the  
 ' French Slavery; And if after the having  
 ' published the good Intentions of the  
 ' Queen our Lady, and of the States-Ge-  
 ' neral, we have not the expected Coun-  
 ' tenance from the Inhabitants of those  
 ' Territories on their parts, we call the  
 ' Great Supreme God to Witness, that  
 ' the Hostilities committed by the Troops  
 ' under our Command must be laid to the  
 ' Spaniards themselves, who having so  
 ' fair an Occasion and Opportunity to  
 ' shew their Loyalty, and follow the Mo-  
 ' tives of their Obligations and Interests,  
 ' will not embrace it.

Dated on Board the Navy,  
 August the 21<sup>st</sup>, 1702,

By Order of his Excellency.

Benjamin Portlock.

His

His Grace sometime after his landing sent a Letter to the Governor of Port St. Mary's, who returned a rude and unbecoming Answer, in a Paper unsealed, and unscrib'd in these Words in Spanish, *Nos otros Espanoles no mudamos de Religion, ny de Rey*, that is, *We Spaniards neither change our Religion nor King.*

The Duke having staid at Rata, till the 20th of August, and by this Time six Detachments, and Train-Horses, with Four Field-Pieces, Two Battering-Pieces, Four Mortars, and the Ammunition, being landed, his Grace left there a Garrison of of Three Hundred Men, under the Command of Colonel Norton, and in the Evening Marched with the Army towards Port St. Mary. About Eleven in the Night, a Party of Spanish Horse, who lay in Ambuscade at a Pass, fired briskly on the Confederates advanced Guard, but without doing them any Damage, except Killing Colonel Gore's Horse under him. Upon the Grenadiers advancing, the Spaniards quitted their Post, and the Army lay on their Arms at the Pass, till the Morning, and then Marched forward, tho' with incredible Difficulty, by reason of the sterility and spreading Heat of the Sun, and the want of Provisions. Some Soldiers of Spanish Horse, making about Six Hundred Men, made a faint Shew of opposing their March, but as the Confederates

derates Advanced, the others Retreated, till the first arrived at *Port St. Mary*, which they found Deserted by the Major Part of the Inhabitants. There were indeed about Two Hundred Soldiers, who betook themselves to a Strong House, and stood to their Arms till the *English* drew up, designing to set Fire to it, and give no Quarter, which the *Spaniards* perceiving, they surrender'd themselves Prisoners at Discretion; but some others who endeavour'd to escape over the River in Boats, were Shot in Landing.

On the 23d of *August*, a Summons was sent to the Governor of *St. Catherine's Fort*, who made Answer, that he would defend his Post to the last Drop of his Blood, and would cause the first *English* Man that should fall into his Hands to be hang'd; but notwithstanding this Rhodomontade, upon the Approach of a Detachment from the Confederate Army, with Two Field-Pieces, he made his escape in a Boat, and committed the Defence of the Fort to an *English*; who being given to understand, that if he did not immediately Surrender, he must expect no Quarter, consented to be made Prisoner of War with Forty of his Men.

But though before the Army reach'd *Port St. Mary*, the Duke of *Bedford* had given strict Orders against Plundering, yet

it

it was not in the Power of the Officers to contain their thirsty and famish'd Soldiers from forcing open the Houses, where they expected to find Refreshments; nor was it long before they found out Cellars plentifully stored with Rich and Strong Wines, where they quaffed and carouzed all the first Night. The next Day, their Licentiousness being heightened by the Fumes of their Liquor, they proceeded to Rife and Pillage the Houses in a most Outragious Manner; not contenting themselves to take Movables, but Breaking and Spoiling what they could not carry away. Now because this Booty had been of no Use to them, unless they should secure it on Board the Fleet, they called the Sea-men to their Assistance, who from Seconds, immediately became Principals, and Pillaged whatever they could lay Hands on, with more Eagerness than the rest; nor did the Plundering stop here: For many Officers of the Army themselves thought it Prudence to share the Sweetness and Profit of a Misdemeanour, which they could not hinder; nay, some went so far, as to think themselves entituled by their eminent Stations to engross the greatest part of the Booty; for which purpose they set Guards on the Avenues of Port St. Mary, and stop'd all the meaner sort, that were carrying Goods to the Fleet, with

with which they stored their own Magazines, and which they afterwards recall'd for ready Money; some Churches fared no better than Private Houses, being despoiled of their Precious Ornaments, in so much that the Damage done to this Town, one of the best Built, best furnished and wealthiest in all Spain, was modestly computed at Three Millions Sterling, tho' the Confederates were not one Third Part of that Sum the better. These Hostilities so enraged the Spaniards, that many, who before designed, now declined to declare for the House of Austria; and the Duke of Ormond so highly resented the Breach of his Command, that Sir Hen. Belasis, and Sir Charles Harty were afterwards put under an Arrest for it.

The Duke of Ormond persisting in his first Opinion, *That the only way to reduce Cadiz, was to land the Army in the Island where that Town is situated*, which indeed, was the Sense of all the Land-Generals and Engeniers, his Grace sent Captain Petit to view the Backside of that Island. The Captains Account of the Easiness of landing between the Island of *Leon*, and that of *St. Pedro*, confirm'd the Duke in his Opinion, which on the 24th of August, he communicated to a Council of War, held at Fort St. Catherine. But in this Council, the Sea Officers unhappily differ'd



differ'd from the Land Generals, alledg-  
 ing that the Fleet wanted Water; so that  
 at last, ' Upon Consideration, that pur-  
 ' suant to the last Council of General  
 ' Officers of the 13th instant, Port *Sa.*  
 ' *Catalina*, and Port *Sa. Maria* were re-  
 ' duced, which gave a Passage to the  
 ' Fleet's going to the Bay of *Cadix*, and  
 ' an Opportunity of Watering in the Bay  
 ' of *Bulle*, with more Ease and Security,  
 ' as also what was farther to be done to-  
 ' wards the reducing of the Town of  
 ' *Cadix*; it was resolved, that if the Army  
 ' could take the *Matagorda*, that then a  
 ' Frigate or Two should be sent in to pass  
 ' the *Puntals*; and if they found that  
 ' Channel clear, that more Ships should  
 ' be order'd in to destroy the French Ships  
 ' and Gallies; upon which Resolutions  
 the Rear-Admirals *Fairbairn*, *Wassenaar*,  
 and *Graydon*, were order'd to see if it  
 was Practicable to Transport the Troops  
 from the River of *Port St. Mary's*, to  
 the Neck of the Land that goes to the  
*Matagorda*. The Three aforesaid Rear-  
 Admirals, went that Afternoon in their  
 Boats to make their Observations of the  
 Shoar along towards the *Matagorda*, and  
 being returned, acquainted the Duke by  
 Letter, That by the shallowness of the Water,  
 they found it not Practicable for their Ships to  
 cover any Descent made that Way by the  
 Army, there being above a Mile, but Two  
 Foot

Foot and half at low Water ; that it was all along a hard Sand, and that the Engineers were of Opinion, that the Cannon could not batter out there. The next Morning they went a second Time to View the River River, it being pretty near High-Water, and then sent his Grace an Account, That they were in the Mouth of the River, where they had Ten Feet Water ; that this River was navigable for all their Boats, and as far as they could see, they reckoned it a Quarter of a Mile broad ; that the Shore on the side of Matagorda appear'd to be a hard Sand, and the Bank deep enough cover'd for Foot ; but they could not see how far the Banks reached on that side towards the Ships of the Enemy, the Land seeming very narrow in that Part ; so that they reckoned themselves not much out of the Shot of the Guns from the Ships that lay in Port Royal Creek, That it ought to be considered, that if the Wind blew Westerly, there ran too great a Sea to Land ; and with the Wind Easterly, at that Day, Boats laden with Men could not Row to Wind-ward, so that they must wait for fair Weather or a Calm, concluding, That Monsieur Carles had been along with them, and was gone again with a Master of mine, to observe a little better the Scituation of the Castles, and would make his Report to his Grace.

The Garrison of Cadix now sunk Three Gallions at the Entrance of their Harbour,



hour, called *Puntal*, to prevent the Confederate Fleet going into it; and the Marquis *di Villalarias* Governos of *Andalusia*, having vastly increased his Army, and often drawing up between *Seville* and *Port St. Mary*, the Duke of Ormonde Marched with the Forces out of the latter Place, on the 25th Encamped at *Santa Victoria*, and the next Day caus'd his Declaration to be solemnly read through the Town, and at the Head of every Regiment, whereby he intred Plunder upon Pain of Death.

On the 27th, a Letter was sent by Sir *Geofford Farnham* to the Duke acquainting him that Admiral *Admiral*, advis'd a Council of War at *Fort St. Catalina*, of Sea and Land General Officers, to which his Grace immediately agreed. After many Debates, it was resolv'd at last, to go upon the former Resolution of the Council of War, and endeavour to take the *Matagorda*; and in order to it, Six long Boats and Three Pinnaces for the Infantry, and 2 Field Pieces were directed to March with Baron *Sparr*, with Three Long-Boats to pass the Two Field Pieces, and Fourteen Houfcs to draw them; and that the Boats mention'd early next Morning should be ready, to come to *Port St. Mary*.

Pursuant to this, Baron Sparr the next Day, with a Detachment of Four Hundred Men, English and Dutch, March'd against the *Misericorde*; and his Grace dispatched his Letters from *Sta. Vitoria*, by the *Danish*, both to the Prince and the Earl of Nottingham, wherein he gave them an Account of his Proceedings; and amongst other Things, acquainted the latter, That his Grace was for Land-ing on the Back-side of the Island of Cadiz, and that some part of the Officers thought that he was not in the wrong; that he was sure there was no possibility of getting into the Island any other way, the Harbour being so strongly fortify'd, that he could not March for want of Horses and Carriages to carry the Ordnance and Stores, who had no way of carrying them provisions, but upon their Bells. That the Enemy had about Seven Hundred Horse, and less within less than Half a Mile of the *Confederates* Advanced Guard, who when they try'd to Attack them, the Standards immediately rush'd, and a great many Cannon, there was no chance at that time. That Two Pieces of Iron Cannon were Ammunition proportion'd, so that he could March with at a Time. That he did not see his Declarations and the *Confederates* any Good, some of the Poor People that receiv'd them, having been Hang'd for delivering them, and the General of the Coast having sent out



• by in the Creek had made a great  
 • firing, but to little purpose: yet, having  
 • only that One Soldier: that if they  
 • had the General back to take that Place,  
 • he had a fine Fleet would try to go in,  
 • and that the Army might then get into  
 • the Island of Cadix: but if they would  
 • not venture, he fear'd it would be im-  
 • possible for the Forces to get into the  
 • Island, that the Sea-men refus'd, or  
 • did not think it practicable to Land  
 • there: that was which was first propo-  
 • sed. That they wanted their exten-  
 • sion, that the Weather was so violent  
 • Hot, that the Soldiers could not March  
 • and carry their Tents, and Two or  
 • Three Days Rainish at a Time, as  
 • they said he wish'd to endeavour to do,  
 • if he might try to March. That the  
 • Country did not come in to them, tho'  
 • they had been invited: nor had they  
 • any Body that knew the Country well  
 • enough to undertake being their Guides.  
 • That the Sea Officers, (Whom they  
 • were us'd to rely on, for their know-  
 • ing the Place) differ'd extremely in  
 • their Opinions: That they would do  
 • what they could for the Service, tho' he  
 • must own they were unfortunate in  
 • having Differences between the General  
 • Officers: and that he thought there  
 • would be many Difficulties before  
 • he left England, and he did not find  
 • and therefore I did not think of them

them lessen'd at all, since his Land-  
ing.

The same Day, the Prince of Hesse, who appear'd in this Expedition with the Character of the Emperor's Plenipotentiary, that he might acquit himself of his Commission with Honour, and silence the Complaints of those who Wonder'd, that none of the Principal Persons of the Kingdom of Spain were yet come in to join the Army, thought fit to make a Declaration to this Effect.

That having been inform'd, and heard himself from several General Officers, both by Sea and Land, in Order, as he suppos'd to excuse their Behaviour in the Service design'd of taking Cadix, and bringing the People of Spain to espouse the Austrian Cause, that they were not able to do it, because they were not acquainted with the Situation of the Country, (which he suppos'd might be easily remedied, would they but take the Pains to View it themselves, and not Trust to others Informations) but that particularly they complain'd that none of the Principal Persons of the Country were yet come in to join the Army: As to this he refer'd it to all Impartial Men's Considerations, if any of them could be blam'd, for the Methods which had hitherto been taken, but not

only been insufficient to give the well-inclin'd to the *Austrian* Cause Assurance of Protection, but rather, on the contrary, it seem'd plainly from the present Disposition of Affairs, that they were not directed to any Thing, but to find out some Pretence, after some unanswerable Delays, to go with the East fair Wind for England. That now from the Intelligence of Spain had gone through his Hands Sixteen Months, and that he had been assisting, as his Imperial Majesty's Plenipotentiary in this Expedition, he found himself oblig'd to declare openly, that the Reasons why the Friends to his Imperial Majesty's Interest had not declar'd themselves and join'd the Army, were the above mention'd so Publickly known: For notwithstanding all Discouragements, to shew their Zeal, they had sent to him several of the Principal Officers (who were now detain'd in France) with all necessary Instructions, to treat with him, and to be inform'd of what they might expect of Majesty's Good. And because he found so little Appearance, that the Army and Fleet might have a mind to protect them, and that he found little else but Murmurings and Complaints of a speedy return to England, he was unwilling to expose their Honour and Quality, and that they should

lose



lose themselves, and their Adherents.

The Siege of *Matagorda* in the mean while went but heavily on; and the Governor of *Cadix* rightly Conjecturing that the Preservation of that City, depended upon the keeping of that Fort, he put the most Resolute of his Men into it; and at the same Time Eight French Gallies, and Three French and Four Spanish Men of War, kept continual Firing on the Trenches of the Allies; whose Battery being rais'd on a Morale, without any Madriers or Fascines to support it, did quickly sink and prove unserviceable.

Things being in this Bad Posture a Council of War, of Sea and Land Officers, was held Sept. the 5th. on Board the *Royal Sovereign*, wherein, upon Consideration That the taking the *Matagorda*, was found a Work of so much Difficulty, and, that if the said Fort was taken, it would not at all facilitate the Entrance of the Fleet into the *Port*, it was judg'd Impracticable by the Land General Officers to make an Attempt for the reducing of *Cadix* with the Land Forces that were there, and, That it would be a Work of considerable Time for a much greater Number of Troops, and it was therefore resolv'd, That all the Magazines that were at *Port Real*, *Port St. Mary's* and *Sancti*, should be



' Burnt and Destroyed ; and that the Ar-  
 ' my should Re-imbark from *Rota* as soon  
 ' as possible, after the Fleet and Tran-  
 ' sport Ships had been supplied with a  
 ' sufficient Quantity of Water to prose-  
 ' cute their Voyage from thence ; and,  
 ' That then they should consider what  
 ' was farther to be done in the Prosecuti-  
 ' on of Her Majesty's Instructions.

Accordingly Baron *Sparr* with his  
 Detachment, return'd next Day to  
 the General Quarter, having first  
 set Fire to the Magazine at Port  
*Rod* : And the Prince of *Hesse* there-  
 upon sent a long Representation to Admi-  
 ral *Rook*, full of Complaints for the Dis-  
 appointments ; and at the same Time  
 sent a Copy of it to the Duke of *Ormond*,  
 with a Letter importuning his Grace to  
 support the Representation with his In-  
 terest. This occasion'd an Interview be-  
 tween the Prince and the Duke of *Or-*  
*mond*, and the next Day the first wrote  
 a Letter to his Grace, importing, ' That  
 ' upon the Representation, he took the  
 ' Liberty to make to him the Day be-  
 ' fore in Writing, to notify to him the  
 ' Arrival of certain *Spanish* Officers, sent  
 ' by the Principal Men at *Madrid*, to  
 ' treat with him, his Grace thought fit  
 ' to tell him, that before any Resolution  
 ' should be taken, he judg'd it necessary  
 ' he should enquire from them, upon  
 ' what

what Foot they came, what Comman-  
 ons they had, and that they would  
 draw up a Project of what they should  
 should be done for the Satisfaction of  
 those who sent them: That he upon  
 he had spoke again Yesterday with them,  
 about every Thing that he desired to  
 know; by whom he found they were  
 Two Deputies of the Chief Men and  
 Grandees of that Kingdom, and of all  
 the Nobility residing at the Court of  
 Madrid, whose Names he did not let  
 down here, being so many, that they  
 would take up too much room, and  
 besides, that it was time he should tell  
 them to him by word of Mouth. That  
 the first of the English was a Person of  
 Birth and Education, who had served above  
 Thirty Years, and lately in the Quality  
 of Colonel of Horse: That his Name  
 was *Don Francisco de Santa Cruz*, That  
 the second was a Captain of no less  
 Quality and Interest, call'd *Don Luis de*  
*Panade*. That they were accompanied  
 with a Letter of Credence, in Cypher,  
 signed in the Name of all, with the  
 Cross, which among the Spaniards was  
 the most Authentick Assurance, and  
 made of Parchment, so that he might  
 easily receive their Informations,  
 being in Spanish, what he represented  
 to him in his last, with the Copy of  
 his Letter to *Don Juan de*

might add, that these Two Persons,  
... all they had for  
... That they desired nothing  
... to be assured, that the Army  
... Command should winter in  
... That he ask'd them, as his  
... desired it of him, what Place  
... they thought best? That they an-  
... swer'd, That to the Poorest concern'd  
... all Places were  
... and that they left it  
... to his Grace's Indignment. That  
... he pers'd them to declare  
... to them, that his  
... would be glad to hit upon their  
... that he might have the  
... of Church. That  
... to tell him,  
... that to Obey his Orders, they thought  
... the present always to be best; so that  
... in that fine Weather, the Army  
... Marching to St. Leger, he should cross  
... the Channel of the River to be assur'd  
... where they knew the soldiers  
... came frequently, and as the force should  
... be found, Boats and Barges should be  
... set up for the Safety of the River. They  
... said, that St. Leger a very brave  
... and by finding the  
... they were to go  
... the way to the well known, and you  
... short time be Master of it. That if  
... the River of the ...  
... ble,

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ble, Galicia, being a very plentiful  
Country, in all Things, that best  
suits there were Age and Part of  
where they might Intrench themselves,  
and draw Horles from Portugal, and  
perhaps the Declaration of that King-  
dom for the Confederacy; and not be-  
ing far from England, they might the  
more easily receive from thence not  
only Recruits, but likewise all Things  
necessary for Subsistence; which how-  
ever the Country it self would afford,  
if good Orders were taken. That they  
also proposed, that by Reason that the  
Kingdoms of the Crown of France  
were entirely in his Imperial Majesty's  
Interest; that as soon as they should  
come there, they would receive arms  
with men Arms, (of which they had  
full Assurance.) That so they should  
want neither Subsistence, Horles, nor  
Assistance, and above all, that the Em-  
perors Justice was not directed for them in  
the Confederation; that the best way of  
all would be to go to Mexico, where  
called Diego Alva, which was one of  
the best Generals in the World, and acted  
against all means of War, and  
as these Letters of Advice, which they  
thought would be of great use, and  
which was also a full Assurance of  
being with external good will. And  
That the Emperor's Justice was away  
their

their Vice-roy, and being govern'd by  
 themselves, the Two Kingdoms of *Valencia*  
 and *Aragon*, with that of *Catalonia*,  
 would fall all at once; and being  
 but Sixty Leagues distant from *Madrid*,  
 in Two Months Time they might be  
 Masters of all *Spain*. That this Proposal  
 highly deserved to be well weight'd, con-  
 sidering all its Circumstances. They  
 add, That the Reason why the Principal  
 Persons at *Madrid*, could not declare  
 themselves, was, that being already sus-  
 pected, and therefore narrowly observed,  
 and unable to raise Forces, they durst not  
 stir till the Army was settled in some  
 Place to Winter here and support them;  
 but that then they would not fail to shew  
 themselves, as invincible they were, for  
 the Glory and Re-establishment of the  
 House of *Austria*. That as for the rest,  
 he refer'd him in all Things to his fore-  
 mentioned Expectation, beseeching  
 him to push the Resolution according to  
 the Importance of the Affair, and the  
 Preciousness of Time. And that his  
 Grace might give the more Credit to  
 whatsoever Countess said by his Mouth,  
 by Virtue of the Character with which  
 his Imperial Majesty had honour'd him,  
 of his Eminency for *Spain* he would  
 answer, for the Truth of all that was  
 there above mention'd and related by  
 these Spanish Gentlemen and confirm the  
 same,

‘ same, both in their Names, and in the  
 ‘ Names of those that sent them, by sign-  
 ‘ ing this Present.

The Prince was so far from succeeding  
 in what he proposed, that the Bombard-  
 ment of Cadix was now resolved on, by  
 the Sea Officers, and approved of by  
 the Land Ones, from which his High-  
 ness dissuaded them all he could, it  
 being highly Prejudicial to the English  
 Interest: Its True the Bombardment  
 proved Impracticable, by reason of the  
 Continuance of the swell of the Sea;  
 but nothing could put off the Embar-  
 keting of the Treasures: For that the  
 Two Persons already mentioned, sent  
 writ d. from Madrid, by the way of  
 Porto in Portugal, with Advancements  
 Admirants of Cadix, and several other  
 Gentlemen of Spain, were ready to depart  
 for the House of Austria and such; and af-  
 terwards from the Emperor of Austria came  
 to offer their Master’s assistance, on con-  
 dition the Kingdom of Granada should  
 yield to their Arms, all this time was  
 doing; that the Prince’s design, and the  
 son was so far advanced, that he could  
 not tarry much longer in the Sea, with-  
 out being taken by the English, who were  
 already in the neighbourhood of the  
 place. The Prince of Wales, who was  
 afterwards Viceroy of Spain, and made no  
 return home, collected his forces, and  
 took the Signal (Action) I was not then com-  
 ply



ply with Necessity, and with a deep Concern, which visibly Prey'd on his Noble Spirit, to give his Orders for a Retreat. Accordingly on the 14th of September, they struck their Tents, and by 21 their Arms all Night and in the Evening the Enemy drew up, as if they would Attack them; yet only threw several Shots at them, Two of which Wounded One the Lord Abbot's Lieutenant Colonel, and the other Captain Downish.

Early, the 12th, early in the Morning the Army began their March from St. John towards Lake, the Spaniards being many small Clusters among them, but in confusion; and that they had about them their Indian Guides, they did not care for, yet the Indian Company all the way, often firing as if they would; but the Disposition made by his Grace was good, that it took a Turn into a Chase about 11th, in that Island, a Signal was given, by which the Indians' Shot was heard, and thereby the Spaniards lost considerable Ground, but the Boat, after they had taken away, and Spent in the chase the night of the 12th, in the morning the Spaniards made, his Grace with the Army, the 13th, without the Indians, many and many killed, and burned by the way, which were carried off in Boats which guarded them.





were Kill'd, or Wounded, which got in-  
to Houses, they could not tell; for they  
had only since an Account, That an  
Officer of Note (and much-lamented  
among them) was Kill'd: This was  
all that happened in the Retreat, by the  
good Conduct of Colonel Fox, who had  
the whole Management of the Disposi-  
tion made by his Grace. Several Squa-  
drons of Horse appear'd, but to no Effect;  
but there were a Regiment or Two of  
French Foot, with some Spanish Militia,  
which Fired Briskly at them all the Time  
of their Retreat, and after they were in  
the Boats: After they were on Board,  
they sent a Flag of Truce on Shore, with  
all the Prisoners which they had taken,  
but they refused to receive them, saying,  
*They might keep to the English, as not being  
good Subjects to their King of Spain.*

Its incredible what Confirmation, the  
News of the Fleets being about to return  
home without performing any Thing,  
wrought in the Minds of all that were  
well affected to the Common Cause.  
There were as many various Discourses  
and Reflections made upon it, as there  
were different Parties in the Nation; and  
some were so Extravagantly furious and  
Malicious, as to lay the Design of the  
at King William's Door, because the  
Design was formed in his Reign. 'Tis  
certain Her Majesty's Concern upon this  
Occasion

Occasion can hardly be express'd: Tho' it may easily be understood by Reflecting on the affectionate Zeal which She had shewn for the Good and Honour of the Nation, and the Interest of the Common Cause: However, without being in the least Discompos'd by this Disappointment, upon Information of Monsieur Chaulmont's being got into the Harbour of Lagos, His Majesty immediately dispatched away Two Expresles, One to Sir George Rooke, with positive Orders to attempt the Taking or Destroying the French and Spanish Ships; and another to Sir Cloudesley Shovel, to Sail with his Squadron to Reinforce the Grand Confederate Fleet.

On the 21<sup>st</sup> of September, the Admiral coming Home with the Whole Fleet, from before Cadix, sent the *Eagle*, the *Sterling-Castle*, and the *Prinsesse*, with some Transports, to Water in Lagos Bay, where they arrived the 22<sup>d</sup>, and got such Intelligence of the French Fleet and Gallies being at Lagos, as deserves to be particularly related in this Place. The Land-Officers on Board the *Prinsesse*, went immediately ashore, having with them Mr. Bannister, a Gentleman of *Windsor*, Chaplain of that Ship. When they came to the Town of Lagos, they could find no Body to understand or which oblig'd them to Rove in the Streets for some Time, till the Chaplain espied a Gentleman, who by his fresh Countenance,

nance, and foreign Garb, appear'd, to be no Portuguese, he convers'd him in French; the Gentleman answer'd him in the same Language, and prov'd to be the French Consul. Mr. Benson by his Address so far insinuated himself into the Consul's Favour, that the latter offer'd him his House, both for himself, and some of his Friends, which the other gladly accepted; he lay there Two Nights, and had the Opportunity of several Conversations with the Consul, who boasted of the Power of France: Adding that the French King would have such a strong Fleet at Sea next Summer, that neither English nor Dutch should dare to stir out of their own Harbours; and to prove his Assertion, he gave Mr. Benson a broad Sheet of Paper, shewing being sail'd not far off with the Gallies.

On the 24th in the Evening, Mr. Benson was inform'd, that a Gentleman was come from Lisbon, bound for the Fleet, and that he desired to go the next Morning on board. One of the Gentlemen of War, who call'd the Captain's Cabin, told him, that if he did not go on board that Night, he would lose his Passage, because the Squadron was to sail at Four in the Morning; that if he would please to go off, he had a Cabin at his Service: that he should be welcome on Board the *Fantome*, and that he would



would be glad of his Company. The Gentleman accepted the Invitation, and while they were both waiting on the Shore for the Boat, Mr. Beauvoir ask'd him, *What News? Great News.* answer'd the Gentleman, *for Chateaufrenault is at Vigo, with Thirty Men of War, and Twenty Two Gallies.* His Curiosity encreasing, he enquir'd further, whence he came, and who he was; The Gentleman replied, that he was both a *Spaniard* and a *German*, that he came from *Lisbon*, was sent by the Imperial Minister at that Court to *Farrar*, in order to go on Board the Fleet, which was thought to be still before *Cadix*. But coming to that Place he found that the Fleet was pass'd by, and being inform'd of an *English* Squadron in *Lagar Bay*, he came to *Lagar* to get a Passage; and that he had Two Letters, One for the Prince of *Hesse*, and the other for Mr. *Matham Junior*, which contain'd the Particulars of this Important News; and shew'd them both to Mr. Beauvoir, who knowing that the Prince of *Hesse* and Mr. *Matham* were gone out of the Fleet for *Lisbon*, had so much Presence of Mind as to conceal it from that Messenger, lest he should refuse to go along with him. When they came on Board, they found the Captain a Bed; and the Messenger being

tired

tired out with his long Journey, went also immediately to Rest to refresh himself. However the Chaplain bore off into the Great Cabin, quitted Captain Hardy, acquainted him with what he had learned from the French Consul, and told him he had brought a Gentleman on board, who confirmed the News of Chateaubault's and the Gallies being at Vigo. Next Morning, the Mailer being up, continued to the Captain the Chaplain's Information, and produced his Letters; but when he heard that the Prince and Mr. de la Roche were both gone by Sea to Lisbon, he was much surpriz'd, and earnestly desired to be put on Shore; whereupon (though they were then under Sail far from Lisbon) Captain Hardy lent his Boat with him under Capt. St. Paul, where he Land'd. At the same time, Captain Hardy acquainted Captain V. with, who Commanded the Eagle, and all the Squadron, with what Intelligence he had receiv'd, upon which Information a Conference of Captains was immediately held, wherein it was resolv'd, That this News was of that Importance, that a Ship should be sent to acquaint Sir George Ross with it; and as

Captain Hardy had the best Sailor and was Master of the Intelligence. Captain *Vaher* order'd him to Sail a-head, to find out the Fleet. He was upon so Difficult a Piece of Work, that had he not been a very Experienced Sea-Officer, and eminently Zealous for His Majesty's Service; he had never compass'd it. For, not to mention that the Fleet had many various Courses by Reason of the variable Winds of the Weather, of which he must have a Journal in his Head; the Head of his Ship was loose, which endanger'd his Masts, his Ship very leaky, and his Men and all his Arms were reduced to Two Batches a Day. However, notwithstanding all these Difficulties, and the pressing Instances of his Men to bear away for England, he Cruiz'd till the 6th of October, when he found the Fleet, and acquainted Sir George with this News. The Admiral imparted the same immediately to the Dutch Admiral; and a Resolution was Taken in a Council of War, to fire for *him*.

As soon as the *Confedrate* came to an Anchor, which was on the

the 11th of October, before *Vigo*. The Admiral call'd a Council of the Sea and Land General Officers, where-in it was concluded, That since the Whole Fleet could not Attack the Enemy's Ships where they lay, without Apparent Danger of Running foul one upon another, a Detachment of Fifteen English, and Ten Dutch Men of War, for the Line of Battle, with all the Frigates, should be sent in; with Orders to use their best Endeavours to take or destroy the Enemy's Fleet; that the Frigates and Bomb-Vessels should follow the Rear of the Detachment; and that the great Ships should move after them, and go in, if there should be Occasion; That the Army should, at the same time, Land and Attack the Fort on the South Side of *Rodriguez*, and thence proceed on, where they might most effectually annoy the Enemy; That, because it was not known what Depth of Water there might be, the Attempt should be made with the smallest Ships; and that to give the better Countenance to the Service, all the Flag-Officers should go in with the Squadron.

The

The next Day about Ten in the Morning, the Duke of Ormonde being Landed in the Sandy Bay, about a League from Vigo, with near Two Thousand Five Hundred Men on the South-side of the River, and without any Opposition; order'd the Grenadiers, under the Command of the Lord Viscount Shannon, and Colonel Plaze, to March directly to the Fort that Guarded the Entrance into the Harbour, where the Boom lay, which they perform'd with great Alacrity and Courage. And his Grace himself at the Head of the rest of the Forces, march'd on Foot over Craggy Mountains, to sustain the first Detachment. There appear'd at the same Time, about Eight Thousand Spanish Foot, between the Fort and the Hills, but they only made a faint Show of Skirmishing at a Distance, and Retir'd as the Grenadiers Advanc'd; and the other likewise doing before them another Party of the Enemy, follow'd them to the Fort, and made themselves Masters of the lower Platform, on which were Thirty Eight Pieces of Cannon. Thereupon Lieutenant General Churchill's Regiment advanc'd upon the Left, and took their Posts as they saw most convenient.

After

After the Batteries were taken, the Enemy retreated into an old Castle, or Stone Tower, and fired from thence busily upon the *English* for some small time; but the Grenadiers plying them warmly with their Hand Grenadoes, and pelting them with their Fuzes as soon as they appear'd on the Wall, Monsieur *de Surville*, a stout French Captain of a Man of War, who commanded in the Port, open'd the Gate, intending to force his way through the *English*, with Sword in Hand; but the Grenadiers rushing immediately into the Castle, made themselves Masters of it, and near 300 French Sea-men and 40 Soldiers with their Officers, were Prisoners at Discretion. A small Party of the Enemy endeavour'd to make their Escape through the Water, and were stop't by a Detachment of the Dutch, headed by *Cornelisse Nijde*, a French Protestant, who serv'd as Volunteer near his Grace the Duke of Ormandy.

Not were those in the Fleet idle Spectators of all this: For as soon as the Land Forces were got on Shore, they weigh'd; but when the Man was got within Cannon-shot of the Batteries, it fell calm, so that they were constrain'd to creep to an Anchor again. However, not long after, it blowing a fresh Gale, Vice-Admiral *Hopson*, in the *Torrey*, being next the Enemy, cut immediately his Cables, clapt on all



his Sails, and bearing up directly upon the Boom, amidst all the Enemies Fire, broke through it at once, cast Anchor between the *Bourbon* and *l'Esperance*, two French Men of War, which Count *Chateaufrenaud* had plac'd near the Boom, and with unparalleled Resolution received several Broad-sides from them. The rest of Vice-Admiral *Hopson's* Division, and Vice-Admiral *Vandergoes* with his Detachment, having weigh'd at the same time, sail'd abreast towards the Boom, to add the greater Weight and Force to the Shock, but being becalm'd they all stuck, and were oblig'd to tack and cut their way through. A fresh Gale blowing again, the Dutch Admiral made so good use of it, that having suck'd the Passage which the Brave *Hopson* had made, he boldly went in, and made himself Master of the *Bourbon*.

All this while Vice-Admiral *Hopson* was in extreme Danger: For, being clap'd on Board by a French Fireship, by which his Rigging was presently set on Fire, he expected every Moment to be burnt. But it fortunately happen'd, that the French Vessel, which was a Merchant Man, laden with Snuff, and made up in haste into a Fireship, being blown up, the Snuff partly extinguish'd the Fire, and preserv'd the Man of War. However, Vice-Admiral *Hopson* receiv'd considerable Damage in this memorable Action: For, besides the  
having

having his Fore-Top-Mast shot by the Board, 115 Men kill'd and drown'd, and 9 wounded, most of his Sails were burn'd and scorch'd, his Fore-yard burnt to a Coal, and his Lar-board and Shrouds Fore and Aft burn'd at the dead Eyes, insomuch that he was forc'd afterwards to leave his own Ship, and hoist his Flag on Board the *Monmouth*. At the same time, Captain *Bucknam*, in the *Association*, laid his Broad-side against a Battery of 17 Guns, on the other side the Harbour; so that for a considerable while, there was a continual Firing of great and small Shot on both sides, till the *French* Admiral seeing the Platform and Fort in the Hands of the *Victorious English*, his Fireship spent in vain, the *Bourbon* taken, the Boom cut in pieces, and the Confederate Fleet pouring in upon him, he set Fire to his own Ship, and order'd the rest of the Captains under his Command, to follow his Example; yet he could not be so punctually obey'd, but that several Men of War and Gallies were taken by the *English* and *Dutch*, as you may see by the following List.

**Dutch**      **French**

# **French Ships in the Harbour of Redondella.**

## **Ships taken.**

<i>Commanders.</i>	<i>Ships Names.</i>	<i>M. G.</i>
<i>Mons. de Beaujeu</i>	<i>le Prompt</i>	500 70
<i>Mr. de Montheau</i>	<i>le Bourbon</i>	410 68
<i>Mr. de Boissier</i>	<i>le Ferme</i>	450 74
<i>Mr. l'Autier</i>	<i>le Modéré</i>	300 54
<i>Mr. d'Aligé</i>	<i>l'Assuré</i>	380 66
<i>Mr. de Cour</i>	<i>le Triton</i>	253 42

Of these, the *Bourbon* only was taken by the *Dutch*, the rest were carry'd Home by the *English*.

## **Ships burnt.**

<i>Capt. de Chateaufnaud</i>	<i>le Fort</i>	500 76
<i>Mr. de Tricomble</i>	<i>l'Oriflamme</i>	380 64
<i>Mr. de Chamelin</i>	<i>le Solide</i>	350 56
<i>Mr. Grand Pré</i>	<i>le Prudent</i>	380 64
		07 62
<i>Mr. Duplessis</i>	<i>la Dauphine</i>	230 44
<i>Mr. de Polignac</i>	<i>l'Entreprenant</i>	130 24
<i>Mr. de St. Osman</i>	<i>la Choquante</i>	8
<i>Mr. de Lescallet</i>	<i>le Favori, Fireship</i>	14

There were also three *Gardes Marines*, or *Scouts*, burnt,

**Ships**

**Ships taken, but either sunk, or run  
athore and bulg'd.**

<i>Commanders</i>	<i>Ships Names.</i>	<i>M. G.</i>
<i>Le Marq. de la Gali-</i>	} <i>l' Elperance</i>	420 72
<i>sonniere</i>		
<i>Mr. de Mongon</i>	} <i>la Sirene</i>	380 62
<i>Le Marq. de Chateau-</i>		
<i>renaud</i>	} <i>le Superbe</i>	450 70
<i>Mr. de Sorel</i>		
	} <i>le Volontaire</i>	250 46

***Spanish Men of War.***

<i>Don Manuel de Ve-</i>	} <i>Jesus Maria Joseph</i>	70
<i>lasco, General,</i>		
<i>Don Josephus Checon,</i>	} <i>la Bufoona</i>	54
<i>Admiral,</i>		
<i>Don Ferdin. Checon</i>	} <i>la Capit. de Asfogos</i>	54

***Spanish Galeons.***

<i>Don Visenti Alvarez</i>	} <i>Santo Christo di Maria</i>	caja.
<i>Don Francisco Blanco</i>		
<i>Don Alonzo Iparrere</i>	} <i>Santo Christo di Juan</i>	Viajo.
<i>Don Consimo Antonio</i>		
<i>Montag</i>	} <i>Santa Cruz.</i>	
<i>Don Michael Camitee</i>		
<i>Don Ignatio Asconobritio</i>	} <i>Nostradama de Merce.</i>	
<i>Don Anton. Gomes</i>		
<i>d' Aurelia.</i>	} <i>St. John Baptista.</i>	
	} <i>Philippo Quinto.</i>	
	<i>D</i>	<i>Don</i>

Commanders.	Galleons Names.
Don Francisco Baragand	Nuestra Señora de Mercaderes.
Don Juan Dongo	
Don Frebusia Bernardevera	Jalisco del General.
Don Alonzo Lopez	
Don Martin Moguera	la Sacra Familia.
	Santa Cruz.
	Santa Susanna.

Of these thirteen Gallies, (which carry'd from 20 to upwards of 30 Guns,) four were taken by the *English*, five by the *Dutch*, and the rest were all destroy'd.

The Loss on the *English* side, in obtaining this great and memorable Victory, was so inconsiderable, as not to be worth mentioning. The Value of the Booty, which cannot possibly be determin'd, must be vastly great : And yet after all this Success, we took no Footing in *Spain*, and there was but a very small Appearance for a considerable time after, of our being likely to recover any one part of it to the House of *Austria*. It's true, the Duke of *Ormond* march'd the same Night with his Forces to *Rotterdam*, and took Possession of it, without any Resistance, most of the Inhabitants being fled ; and tho' great Bodies of the *Spaniards* drew together on the Mountains, yet finding the Confederates in so good a Posture to receive them, they never durst venture to attack them.

Nay,

Nay, his Grace would have march'd to *Vigo*, and Winter'd there, if the Admiral would have agreed to it; but he alledging, that he could not give the Forces more than two Months Provisions, nor leave more than five or six Frigats, which he could hardly think safe, they all return'd Home; and so an Opportunity of our nestling in *Spain*, was intirely lost.

Whether discourag'd by the ill Success of our Arms at *Cadiz*, or whatever else was the Matter, our Military Achievements, for the Recovery of *Spain*, in 1703, were inconsiderable. It's true, there was a great Fleet sent thither under the Command of Sir *Cloudsy Shovel*, but they performed nothing memorable in the whole Expedition. There was indeed a Work of another Nature, tho' tending to the same End, on foot, which was an Alliance Offensive and Defensive, between the Emperor, Queen of *England*, King of *Portugal*, and the States of *Holland*, that was happily concluded at *Lisbon*, on the 16th of *May*, N. S. And the House of *Austria* having hitherto in general Terms laid Claim to the *Spanish* Monarchy, the Powers concern'd in this Alliance, wisely judging, that in Case the Emperor and the King of the *Romans*, renounced in Favour of the Arch-Duke, and that that Prince appear'd in Person, to prosecute his Right, it would do much better. He was in September publicly proclaim'd



King of Spain at Vienna, and soon after set out from thence, in order to go by the way of Holland and England, into Portugal.

His Majesty, on the 5th of January 1704, with the English and Dutch Fleet, under the Command of Sir George Rook, put out to Sea with a very fair Wind; but on the 12th. being in the Latitude of 46 Degrees, 6 Minutes, they were encounter'd by a violent Storm, and on the 20th return'd to Spithead, where, and at Portsmouth, the King continu'd till the 12th of February, when they set Sail again, and by the 25th, gain'd the Rock of Lisbon; where his Majesty was receiv'd with all the Honours due to his Dignity.

*Per varios Casus, per tot discrimina Rerum,  
Tendimus in Latium -----*

Great and mighty were the Expectations of all Well-wishers to the Common Cause, what vast and sudden Alterations his Catholick Majesty's Presence would work in Spain, in his Favour: But things fell out quite contrary, his Declaration for inviting his Subjects to come to his Assistance, was so far from being taken notice of, that his Competitor's Interest seem'd to grow stronger by it. To obviate which, as well as to justify his own Conduct, the King of Portugal, in April, put

put forth the following Manifesto ; which we insert at large, because it contains many Particulars, in respect to the Crowns of *Spain* and *Portugal*, that are worth remarking.

*Be it known unto all Kings, Princes, Commonwealths, and Potentates, and to all their Vassals; and particularly to the most illustrious Grandees of Spain, Dukes, Marquesses, Counts, and others of the Body of the Nobility of the Kingdom: To the Presidents, Chancellors, and Ministers of Councils, Regents and Judges in Chancery, Corregidores and Common Councils of Cities, Towns and Burroughs; and to all others, of what Estate, Quality, and Condition soever, in the said Kingdoms and Dominions: As likewise to the Reverend Archbishops, Bishops, Prelates, and all others of the Clergy,*

**T**HAT whereas it is the principal Duty incumbent on his *Portuguese Majesty*, to have an indefatigable Care of the Safety and Preservation of his Kingdoms and Subjects; and that being obliged to make a solid Provision against the Danger that threatens them in the Union of the Monarchy of *Spain*, with that of *France*, which is almost brought to pass, the under the Disguise of an imaginary Title, or by a strict Union of the Interests of the two Monarchies, of which no Man

at present can make any doubt, his said Majesty has endeavoured to take such Measures as shall be most suitable to the present Conjunction of Affairs, and to effect what is desired; and Almighty God, the Searcher of Hearts, and who holds those of Kings in his Hand, can witness, that it neither is, nor ever was his Design to add new Kingdoms and Provinces to his Crown, and that he has not been moved either by Avarice, or vain Glory, to embrace the Resolution he has taken, since it is undeniable, that he has slighted those favourable Opportunities which have been offer'd him of late, and which were sufficient to satisfy the greatest Ambition.

It is well known to all the World, that the Want of Issue in the Catholick King *Charles II.* of happy Memory, his infirm and dangerous Constitution, and the Consideration of the *Dauphin's* Pretensions to succeed that Prince, were the Motives which induced *England* and *Holland* to conclude a Treaty with *France*, by which the said Monarchy of *Spain* was divided between the said *Dauphin* and the most Serene Prince *Charles*, Arch-Duke of *Austria*, because *France*, by reason of its Situation, threatening *Spain*, and great part of its Dominions, and being then arm'd and provided with a great Number of disciplin'd Troops, and with powerful  
Fleets

Fleets at Sea, it was most probable it would, upon the Catholick King's dying without Issue, secure the Possession of that Monarchy; which being incorporated with *France*, the whole being reduced into one Body, would be so much superior, and so formidable to all the Kingdoms and States of *Europe*, that they would all in a very short time be subordinate to the Despotick Power of *France*. To prevent this imminent Danger, the Treaty of Partition gave to the Arch-Duke *Charles*, at the Death of his Catholick Majesty, the Kingdoms and Dominions that Prince was possess'd of in *Spain*, the *Low-Countries*, and the Kingdoms of *Sardinia*, *Sicily*, and *Naples*, and the *Portuguese* and to the Dauphin the rest of the *Spanish* Monarchy, and part of *Guiana*.

His most Christian Majesty consented to this Accommodation, and having stipulated it with *England* and *Holland*, invited all the other Princes and States of *Europe* to join in a League, which his Imperial Majesty consented to, as believing this to be the most effectual Means to preserve the Peace of *Europe*, and deliver it from the imminent Danger that threatn'd it. To this purpose he concluded a Treaty with the most Christian King, of which *England* and *Holland* were Guaranties.

But

But the Catholick King dying at the  
 Party End of the Year 1700, and a Will be-  
 ing published in his Name, which declares  
 the Duke of Anjou, second Son to the  
 Philip V, Heir of that Monarchy, the most  
 Christian King altered his Resolution,  
 and notwithstanding the Treaty of Par-  
 tition not long before concluded with the  
 three Powers of *Portugal*, *England*, and  
*Holland*, the without Regard to the En-  
 gagements therein, he rather chose to ac-  
 cept of the whole Succession, to the Crown  
 of Spain for his Grandson, flattering the  
 Spaniards in the Letter he wrote to the Go-  
 vernor during the *Interregnum* in that  
 Monarchy with Promises, that he would  
 restore it to its ancient Splendor, and raise  
 it to the highest Pitch of Glory: induc-  
 ing by these Means, that, he would re-  
 store to it the Kingdoms and States, which  
 had been separated from it.

This Resolution of the most Christian  
 King, taken at the very Moment he receiv'd  
 Intelligence of the Death of his Catho-  
 lick Majesty, being a manifest and con-  
 siderable Breach of the Treaty, and Contempt  
 of those Powers concern'd in it, highly  
 provok'd those that had confederated  
 with France for the Execution of the Parti-  
 tion, and more than the Emperor, who  
 would not consent to it. But it being  
 propos'd to his *Portuguese* Majesty, from  
 the most Christian King, by his Ambassa-  
 dor

dor, the President *Rouille*, that the King his Master found it more expedient for his own, and the Peace of all *Christendom*, that the whole Monarchy of *Spain*, as the Catholick King had possess'd it, should remain united under one Prince, because by this Means the Ballance of *Europe* would be better kept up; he therefore was willing to sacrifice to the Interest of *Europe*, that great part of his Dominions which by the Treaty of Partition, was to be annex'd to it, that the aforesaid Prince was to be his Grandson, the Duke of *Anjou*, in whom the Catholick King had own'd the undoubted Right of the *Dauphin*, his Son, declaring the said Duke of *Anjou* Universal Heir of all his Dominions; that the Monarchy of *Spain* should be govern'd by its own Laws and Constitutions, without the least Innovation, or any Dependance on *France*; so that only the Reigning Family would be chang'd, that of *Anjou* being plac'd on the Throne, instead of that of *Austria*, and *Europe* would remain in the same Posture it was before the Death of the Catholick King *Charles II.* The most Christian King was desirous to renew with the King of *Portugal* the ancient Treaties, and that his Grandson would do the same, and he would be Guarantee of the Peace between the Crowns of *Portugal* and *Castile*.

And



And his *Portuguese* Majesty having made the necessary Reflections upon these Representations, according to the then Circumstances, he thought he ought to sacrifice the Breach of the Treaty concluded with *France*, to the publick Peace, as looking upon it, that *Europe* remain'd in the same Constitution and Posture it was before, with only very little Difference. And to prevent the Inconveniences of War within his Kingdoms, (which could not have been done, had he permitted the Nations that made War in *Spain*, to resort to his Ports, because of the Danger, lest the neighbouring Fire should lay hold of his Dominions) he concluded a Treaty with the most Christian King, and his Grandson, by which his *Portuguese* Majesty only oblig'd himself not to receive into his Ports the Ships of those Nations that should make War on the two Crowns, upon Account of the Succession of the Duke of *Anjou*; thus only making the said Duke as it were Possessor of the Monarchy, for the Conveniency of securing the Peace of *Portugal*, or at least removing the Danger of a War. But in regard that the Powers of *England* and *Holland* (which, it may be judg'd, might enter into a League with the Emperor, to revenge the Breach of the Treaty, and to secure their own Interest and Safety) would not, perhaps, consent to be excluded the said Ports; the most Christian King oblig'd him-

himself to send to them such Succours of Men and Shipping, as his *Portuguese* Majesty should judge proper and necessary upon Occasion.

The Duke of *Anjou* has also resign'd up to the Crown of *Portugal*, all the Right the Crown of *Spain* pretends to have to the Lands seated on the North side of the River of *Plata*, on which is built the Colony call'd *Del Sacramento*, and has obliged himself to indemnify the Royal Company of the *Indies*, in which the Subjects of *Portugal* have engaged great Stocks, and receiv'd no less Damages by the Infringments the Government of *Spain* has made in the Conditions of the said Contract, which has been authoriz'd by the two Crowns of *Cassile* and *Portugal*.

The Observation of this Treaty, was suitable to that of the former, for his most Christian Majesty signified to his *Portuguese* Majesty, by his Ambassador, the President *Rouille*, that the Navy set out by *England* and *Holland*, were design'd against the Ports and Fleets of *Portugal*; his said Majesty requir'd in due Season, and in Virtue of the said Treaty, that a moderate number of Shipping might be sent him, to secure the Trade of his Subjects, and the Coasts of the Kingdom, and not the third part of what was desir'd, has been sent; the Ministers of the Court of *France* being oblig'd to own to that of *Portugal*,  
(which

(which solicited this necessary) and due Supply) that the Crown of *France* was not in a Capacity to answer that Obligation: and that his most Christian Majesty own'd, that the King of *Portugal* was absolved from the Tye of the Treaty concluded with him and his Grandson, upon Condition of that Succour.

The Duke of *Anjou* has not been more punctual in fulfilling the Contents of this Treaty, for neither has he paid the Sums he ought to pay to the said *India Company*, nor has he delivered them from the Vexations and Violences offered it in the said *Indies*, as was stipulated; but on the contrary, greater Wrongs were offered them, and the Governor of *Buenos Ayres*, by private Orders from Court, contrary to the publick Ordes sent by Virtue of the Treaty, has excluded the Subjects of his *Portuguese* Majesty, the Benefit of the Lands about the Colony *Del Sacramento*, blocking them up close.

All this not only sufficiently justifies with how much Reason his *Portuguese* Majesty has departed from the last Treaty concluded with his most Christian Majesty, and his Grandson, but how much Cause he has to resent such repeated Infringements.

Besides, this second Treaty was no sooner concluded, but his most Christian Majesty began to shew, that his Design tended to unite the Monarchy of *Spain*, governing it

even

even at first according to his own Will in all respects, from the highest to the lowest. The Negotiations and Ambassies of the Crown of *Spain*, began to be guided not by insinuations, but by express Command from *Paris*. The Vice-roy-ships and Governments of the Kingdoms and Provinces of *Spain*, and its Dominions, the Presidentships of Councils, the Arch-bishopricks, Bishopricks, and Prelacies, the Commendams, Places, Offices, and Employments, Civil and Military, and in short, all things of Profit and Honour, are at the Disposal of the *French* Ministers. The Bulwarks of the Monarchy, *Flanders*, and *Milan*, were seiz'd by the *French* Troops, under the specious Title of Auxiliaries. The Grandees of *Spain*, whom the Catholick Kings had plac'd in the next Degree to their Royal Persons, were oppress'd and affronted, obliging many to go to *Paris*, to pay Homage to the Despotick Power of the Court of *France*, and equalling them to the Peers, and the Peers to them, as if they were but one Nation, and serv'd but one King. The Holy Tribunal of the Inquisition, was molested in its Head, and in its Members. The Flags of the Royal Navy of *Spain*, were commanded to salute to those of *France* in their own Seas. The Trade of the *West Indies*, which is not allow'd to all the Subjects of the Monarchy, but only to those of the Crown of *Castile*, has been laid

laid open to the *French*, to the utter Ruin of all *Spain*; and, in short, all the Subjects of the Monarchy have been undervalu'd and oppress'd by Ministers, or other Persons of the *French* Nation, and treated like Slaves, tho' the *French* were of the meanest Quality, and the *Spaniards* of the greatest; the illustrious *Spanish* Nation, and its vast Monarchy, being thus brought under the *French* Yoak; and this was the End of the Promise of raising and re-establishing it in its ancient Glory.

It is needless to mention the particular Persons or Facts, to demonstrate what is here urg'd, because it is so notorious and visible, to the Eyes, not only of *Spaniards*, but of all *Europe*, that many *Grandeës* were oblig'd to submit to the Indignity of serving in Employments not suitable to their Greatness, or to take Sanctuary in strange Countries, abandoning their Houses and Estates, to preserve the Honours and Dignities they had inherited from their Ancestors; *France* using all Means to debase this Rank, since there have been Persons admitted to it, who could not either for their Quality, or Merits, aspire to it; and been only rais'd for being Instruments of enslaving their Country, and assisting by their Endeavours to support and feed the Cancer, which gnaws the Bowels of the Monarchy, like Vipers, devouring the common Mother, which gave them Being.

Having

Having so plainly discovered the Design of *France*, which is, to unite the *Spanish* Monarchy to that of *France*, and reduce it to a Province, like any of the conquered Countries, whereas its Separation and Independance, was the Basis and Foundation of the Treaty concluded with the most Christian King, and his Grandson; and his *Portuguese* Majesty seeing so Illustrious and Heroical a Nation so debased and oppressed, as if it had been conquered, he was obliged to alter his Measures, and take other Courses than he had done before, to secure his own Kingdoms, and take off the Fetters which the *French* Ambition has put upon the *Spanish* Nation; it being also for his Majesty's Reputation, that since God has put into his Hands such a part of *Spain*, as *Portugal* is, he endeavours the Liberty of all the *Spanish* Nation, and strives to deliver it from the Shame of being under a Foreign and Violent Domination.

For the compassing of these two Ends, with the unanimous Consent of all the Potentates concerned in the Grand Alliance, and with the universal Approbation of all others, which have not yet joined in it, further than in their Liking and Affections, it has been judged the most just, ready, and efficacious Means, that his Imperial Majesty, and his Eldest Son, the most Serene King of the *Romans*, should resign and renounce



renounce to the Arch-Duke of *Austria*, *Charles*, Second Son to his Imperial Majesty, and Brother to the said King, the Right they had to the Succession of the Monarchy of *Spain*; and none can doubt, that though that be not altogether indisputable, (as most Men do believe it) yet it allows of so little Controversy, that to invalidate it, the Partisans of *France* (who can be no other but *French* themselves, or such as are corrupted by private Interest) must maintain the most execrable Maxim, and of the most pernicious Consequences to Humane Society, by giving out, that the Promises and Engagements of Kings, are null and void, when they are against their Interest, though they be strengthen'd by the Solemnity of Treaties, and the Sacred Tyes of Oaths; for all this appears against the Right of *France*, as is notorious by the *Pyrenean* Treaty; and the main Streis of those that defend them, consists in perswading this Doctrine.

Hereupon his *Portuguese* Majesty, by a Solemn Treaty concluded with their Imperial and *Britannick* Majesty's, and with the States-General of the United Provinces, that as soon as his Imperial Majesty, and the King of the *Romans*, had made their Renunciation of the *Spanish* Monarchy to the most Serene Prince *Charles*, Arch-Duke of *Austria*, these four united Powers would concur to place the said Prince on the

the Throne of *Spain*, and none of them be permitted to conclude a Peace, till this be done. And his Imperial Majesty having performed the Renunciation, which the King of the *Romans* has approved, and that Prince being owned lawful King of *Spain*, not only by the Emperor, his Father, and by the King of the *Romans*, but even by most of the Confederate Powers, and other Princes, as is well known to all *Europe*; and the said Catholick King, *Charles III.*, being come into the Dominions of his *Portuguese* Majesty, for the Execution of so just, and advantageous a Resolution, for the Peace of *Europe*, his *Portuguese* Majesty has thought fit, before any Military Execution, not only to make known the Motives that induced him to it, but to propose to the Renowned *Spanish* Nation, that not only the properest, but the only Opportunity it can ever have, is now offered to recover its Liberty, Reputation, and Glory, by excluding from the Throne of its Monarchy, a Prince of a Nation and Family, the most opposite to its Interest, and its Heroick Reputation, whom they have admitted much against their Will, being obliged to it by the Terror and Violence of the Arms of *France*, which allows him only the Title of King, having assumed to it self the absolute Disposal of the Monarchy.

The Nobility of *Spain*, and all its People and Dominions, have seen, and found by Experience, how false the fair Promises of *France* are; and that the Increase promised to the Monarchy, is converted into an imperious Servitude, unworthy noble and generous Souls, such as true *Spaniards* ought to be, who ought to consider, that if *France*, at the same time that it is invaded by so many Powers, to oblige it not to exceed the Bounds of Reason and Justice, and to deliver the *Spaniards* themselves from the Oppression he keeps them under; does treat them with so little Respect; what can be expected, if the Great Alliance should be dissolv'd, and they left under the same Yoke? Who doubts but he will reduce them to the utmost Calamity, reputing them as a People that have submitted themselves, and a conquer'd Nation, that has yielded to the Will of the Conqueror. And it is plain, that such an Opportunity as this is, cannot easily be expected, it being impossible, that four such mighty Powers, and so proper to produce the happy Effect of the Liberty of the *Spanish* Monarchy, should again agree upon it.

All that have been here said, makes it credible, that the *Spaniards* having been recovered from the Terror of *France*, which obliged them to take the Dauphin's second Son for their King; having now so many Potentates, with Land and Sea Forces, superior

Perior to those of *France* to assist them, will stand up resolutely for their Honour, their Reputation, their Glory, and lastly for their Liberty, expelling a Prince, who has possessed himself of the Throue of their Monarchy by violent Means, and receiving another whom they would ardently have wished to have been in *Spain* at the Time when King *Charles II.* died, to deliver the Scepter into his Hand ; it being certain that his Title, after the Renunciation of his Father and Brother, is indisputable, and that his Heroick Vertues are worthy of the Crown of so Great and Wealthy a Monarchy, and equal or superior to those of the Glorious *Asfrican* Princes, who have governed *Spain* these two last Ages, under whose happy Influence, the Illustrious *Spanish* Nation has raised it self to the highest Pitch of Glory; the *Spaniards*, and all other Subjects of the Monarchy, being treated with the Affection due to Children, which they have found quite contrary during this short Space of a *French* Government.

But in case the *Spaniards*, either seized by a panick Fear of the Power of *France*, or deluded by the chimerical Perswasions of the *French*, who mix Truth and Falshood, and hide the Venom under specious and pleasing Shows, should shut their Eyes, and stop their Ears against so many Proofs, and should resolve to be cruel to themselves, and to assist their mortal and perpetual

perpetual Enemies, the *French*, that they may compass the oppressing of their Liberty; it will be unavoidable, that his Majesty, assisting the Catholick King *Charles III.* and supporting the Justice of his Cause with his Arms, and those of his Allies, must endeavour by Force to give the *Spaniards* that Redress they stand in need of, as is done by a Mad-man, or one in a *Lethargy*, who must be severely Blooded for their own Preservation; the one regarding it not, and the other opposing it, because both of them having their Faculties deaden'd and vitiated, they are depriv'd of the Liberty of reflecting and knowing their own Good; and all the Christian Blood that shall be shed upon this Account, and the Damages that shall be receiv'd, will be imputed to those who endeavour to maintain a Prince, who is unjustly possess'd of the Monarchy, which on all Titles, is due to the Catholick King *Charles III.*

In the mean time, some of the Troops of the Duke of *Anjou* beginning to Desert, and to encourage them the more, especially the *English*, *Scotch*, and *Irish*, the Duke of *Schomberg*, the *English* General, publish'd a Proclamation, That,

PURSUANT to her Majesty's Warrant, authorizing and impowering him to publish in the most effectual manner, her Majesty's most Gracious Intentions of  
 'pardoning

' pardoning all such her Subjects of the  
 ' Kingdom of *Ireland*, and of other Parts  
 ' of her Majesty's Dominiions, being now  
 ' in the Service of her Enemies, would  
 ' quit the same to come over to *Charles III.*  
 ' King of *Spain*, or any other of her Ma-  
 ' jesty's Allies. He did hereby, in her Ma-  
 ' jesty's Name, proclaim and declare, that  
 ' all such her Majesty's Subjects, both Offi-  
 ' cers and Soldiers, who were then in the  
 ' Service of the *French* King, or of the Duke  
 ' of *Anjou*, and would return to their Duty,  
 ' and come over to the King of *Spain*, or  
 ' any other of her Majesty's Allies, should  
 ' have her Majesty's most Gracious Pardon  
 ' for all Crimes and Offences committed  
 ' by them, in adhering to, or serving un-  
 ' der her Enemies, or for any Crime and  
 ' Offence relating thereunto; and that such  
 ' of them as were not qualified to serve in  
 ' her Majesty's Forces, should be received  
 ' and entertained in the Service of the King  
 ' of *Spain*, or of such other of her Majesty's  
 ' Allies, where they should best like, in the  
 ' same Quality, and with the same Pay as  
 ' they enjoy'd under her Majesty's Enemies.  
 ' And to the End that her Majesty's most  
 ' Gracious Intentions might be the more  
 ' effectual, Care was taken that the Gover-  
 ' nors of the Frontier Garrisons, and the  
 ' Generals of the Forces would receive and  
 ' subsist them immediately upon their co-  
 ' ming



ming in, and give them all farther Encouragement.

King *Philip*, on his part, was not idle. It's true, he continu'd yet at *Placentia*, where having not thought fit to defer any longer to proclaim War against the King of *Portugal* and his Adherents, a Manifesto or Declaration was publish'd at *Madrid*, and other Places, with the usual Solemnity, and in these Terms :

*The KING.*

WAR, which is the last Term of the Right of Sovereigns, ought to be manag'd with Honour, and in an unblamable Manner: But as its Operations cause great Damages to Provinces and their Inhabitants, it's reasonable and necessary, that we declare the Motives that have indispensibly engag'd us to come to these Extremities. It's notoriously known to all the World, that the Succession of this Monarchy is lawfully fallen to me, and that I have been called according to the Right of Blood, as the King, *Don Charles II.* my Uncle, acknowledg'd, when he appointed me his Universal Heir and Successor; by Virtue of whose Will, I have received all my Kingdoms, who have sworn Fidelity to me. The Pope, the most Christian  
King,

' King, my Grandfather, *England, Holland,*  
 ' the Princes and Republicks of *Italy,*  
 ' the King of *Portugal,* and most of the  
 ' Princes of the *North,* have also own'd  
 ' me in that Quality, and have renew'd  
 ' the said Acknowledgments on different  
 ' Occasions, during the four Years of my  
 ' Reign, till the Emperor and his Allies  
 ' endeavour'd to shake the Fidelity of my  
 ' Subjects, by making War in *Italy* and  
 ' the *Netherlands.* But I render most heart-  
 ' y Thanks to the Almighty for so many  
 ' good Successes, whereby he has shewn  
 ' the Justice of my Cause to all the Earth,  
 ' and I hope he will continue his Blessing  
 ' on my Arms.

' I have been inform'd, that the King of  
 ' *Portugal* not only refuses to fulfil the Of-  
 ' fensive and Defensive Alliance which he  
 ' made with the two Crowns, but instead  
 ' of keeping the Neutrality stipulated in  
 ' that Alliance, he had made a quite con-  
 ' trary Treaty with the Emperor, *England*  
 ' and *Holland,* offering them his Troops,  
 ' and agreeing that the chief Provinces in  
 ' my Kingdoms should be separated and  
 ' destroy'd by the War, and that the King  
 ' of *Portugal,* under the Pretence of assisting  
 ' to restore the Tranquility and Liberty of  
 ' *Europe,* endeavours to put the Arch-  
 ' Duke in Possession of all *Spain,* and the  
 ' Provinces that depend upon it, on condi-  
 ' tion, that the said Arch-Duke yield, and  
 E 2 give

' give from henceforth and for ever, to the  
 ' King of *Portugal*, the Cities of *Badajoz*,  
 ' *Alcantara*, *Albuquerque*, and *Val-*  
 ' *ence* in *Estremadura*, and *Bayonne*, *Vigo*,  
 ' *Tuis* and *la Guardia* in *Galicia*, with all  
 ' the Provinces, Countries and Places situ-  
 ' ate on the other Side of the River de  
 ' *la Plata* in *America*, to serve for the Boun-  
 ' daries of *Spain*; that that King makes  
 ' use of the Arms and Troops of the Enemies  
 ' of the two Crowns, and the Catholick  
 ' Religion, which is inexpressibly threaten'd  
 ' in its most sacred Mysteries by those He-  
 ' retick Troops; that he pretends to settle  
 ' the Arch-Duke in *Spain*, by sowing Se-  
 ' dition among the People, by violating  
 ' the Rights of Nations, and the publick  
 ' Security, and, without any other Decla-  
 ' ration of War, he has made Reprisals on  
 ' the Effects and Ships of my Subjects.  
 ' These just Reasons have oblig'd me to  
 ' put my self at the Head of my Armies,  
 ' to defend the Honour of my Subjects,  
 ' who by their Exploits, Fidelity, and  
 ' glorious Efforts, will be the Honour of  
 ' all Nations, the Terror of their Enemies,  
 ' the Buckler of Religion, and the Pro-  
 ' tectors of this Kingdom, and of my  
 ' Right.

' That it may be notorious to all the  
 ' World, that I am oblig'd, in concert with  
 ' all my Subjects and Vassals, to take up  
 ' Arms for Religion, the Crown, and for  
 ' the

the Country. For those Reasons I declare Enemies of the State, the King of Portugal, the Arch-Duke Charles, and their Allies. I exhort, order, and command all my Subjects to take Arms with my Allies for the Defence of their own Cause, and particularly of Religion, to which they are more addicted than any other Nation. This Declaration shall be read, publish'd, and affix'd in all the Places of my Kingdoms.

Given at Placentia this 3<sup>rd</sup> of April, 1704.  
Sign'd,  
Jo El Rey.

Things standing in this Posture at present, on the side of Portugal, there was a great Design in View on that of Catalonia, whither the Prince of Hesse Darmstadt, on Board the Fleet under the Command of Admiral Rook, sail'd in May, and being on the 18th got before Barcelona, they had so concerted their Measures, that had it not been for the Discovery of a Design to give them up the Place, but a few Hours before the Landing of the Troops, they must have become Masters of that important City; but this was reserved for another General, who to his immortal Fame, took it the following Year, after a more Honourable way. The Forces to the Number of 2500 return'd on Board again. The Fleet left these Parts, and went, as

you'll see by and by, on other Adventures.

In the mean while the King of *Portugal* took the Field, but *Philip* was resolv'd to give him the first Blow, and therefore in *May*, order'd *Salvaterra* to be Invested, and the same was very tamely surrender'd to him at Discretion, the *Portuguese* being yet but very young Soldiers, and the *English* and *Dutch* Auxiliaries so very few, that no great things could be expected from them. About the same time the Town of *Segura*, which was invested by Colonel *Makoni*, surrender'd Prisoners of War. The 10th, the Count d' *Ayaz* took Possession of *Celeros*. After which the Count d' *Aguilar* attack'd *Pena Garcia*, which endured some Discharges of Cannon, and then surrender'd. The Inhabitants of *Zelrado* abandoned it at the Approach of the *Spanish* Troops. Don *Joseph Salazar*, and the Marquess de *Puisegur* summon'd *Ibana la Viella*; which was assaulted and carried Sword in Hand. On the 14th *Philip* sent a Detachment to possess the Posts about *Rosmarinos*, and next Day having gain'd a rising Ground, advanc'd undiscover'd; and on the other side, the Troopers of the Regiment of *Catalonia*, on Foot, attack'd the Place so furiously, that the Garrison surrender'd themselves Prisoners at Discretion, of whom some were *English* and *Dutch*. The same Day *Santa Margarita* and *l'Angel*, depen-

dependant on *Idenka*, surrender'd : So did the Towns of *Pravenca* and *d' Aquilar*, having carried that of *Monsanto* by Assault. The next Places that fell into *Philip's* Hands without any Opposition, were, *Monforte* and *Adveira*. The Garrison of *Castel-branco* surrender'd Prisoners of War to the Marquess of *Thoy*, and the *Spaniards* found good store of Ammunition and Provision in the Place.

*Philip* falls now into the Province of *Alentejo*; and in the beginning of *June*, *Puebla* and *Alpalao* submitted to him. Then the Army marched towards *Portalagre*, which was invested the 4th, by the Duke of *Bernick*; and on the 8th the Garrison beat a Parley, and were made Prisoners at Discretion : The *Spaniards* told us there were in the Town, besides Militia, a great Number of Inhabitants able to bear Arms, 1500 *Portuguese* regular Troops, 500 *English*, 18 Pieces of Cannon, and a great quantity of Provisions and Ammunition.

*Portalagre* being thus surrender'd, the Marquess of *Aytona*, on the 20d, invested *Castel de Vide*, and on the 22th the Marquess of *Villadarias* arriv'd before it with the Troops he had brought from *Andalusia*, being appointed by *Philip* to command all the Forces employ'd in the Siege. The 23d a Breach was made in the Wall, which the *English* repair'd with Fascines. Next



Day the Besieged made so great a Fire from their Artillery, that they dismounted some of the *Spaniards*; which oblig'd the Marquess of *Villadarias* to have them planted in four different Places, whence he judg'd they might do more Execution. The following Night the Besieged made a great Sally, but were repuls'd, and soon after, the Besieged offer'd to capitulate; but *Villadarias* refusing to grant them any other Conditions, than that the Town should not be pillag'd, and that they should be Prisoners of War, the *English* refus'd these Terms, and retir'd into the Castle: But considering they could not hope to be reliev'd, they yielded to march out without Arms, Colours, or Drums, to be conducted through *France*, or by Sea, to *England*. The Garrison was composed of 650 *English*, and 1350 *Portuguese*, regular Troops.

I shall say nothing of the Fight at *Monsanto*, between the Marquess *das Minas* and the *Spaniards*, because I do not find there were any *English* engag'd, and that it look'd more like a Romance, than a true History, as some have related it. Neither shall we but just mention, that the Queen was now pleas'd to appoint the Earl of *Galway* to command her Forces in *Portugal*, in the room of Duke *Schomberg*, which shews there was a Misunderstanding some where; but this wrought, for a considerable while,

no

no great Change for the better; the Fleet was encounter'd with contrary Winds, but having on the 9th of *June* pass'd Cape *Palas*, Sir *Claude* *Shovel* join'd them on the 16th with a Reinforcement from *England*: And being about the middle of *July* about seven Leagues to the Eastward of *Tenian*, a Council of War was held on Board the *Royal Katherine*, wherein it was resolv'd to make a sudden Attempt upon *Gibraltar*; and accordingly the Fleet sail'd thither; and the 21st got into that Bay, at three in the Afternoon; the Marines, *English* and *Dutch*, to the Number of 1800, with the Prince of *Hesse* at the Head of them, were put on Shore on the Neck of Land to the Northward of the Town, to cut off all Communication with the Country. His Highness having posted his Men there, sent a Summons to the Governor to surrender the Place for the Service of his Catholick Majesty, which he rejected with great Obstinacy. The Admiral, on the 22d in the Morning, gave Orders, that the Ships which had been appointed to Cannonade the Town under the Command of Rear Admiral *Bing*, and Rear Admiral *Vanderdussen*, as also those which were to batter the South-Mo'e-Head, commanded by Capt. *Hicks* of the *Tarmouth*, should range themselves accordingly, but the Wind blowing contrary, they could not possibly get into their Places till the Day was spent: In

the mean time, to amuse the Enemy, Captain *Whitaker*, was sent in with some Boats, who burnt a French Privateer of 12 Guns at the Old Mole. The 23d, soon after break of Day, the Ships being all plac'd, the Admiral gave the Signal for beginning of the Cannonade, which was perform'd with a great deal of Fury, above 15000 Shot being made in 5 or 6 Hours time against the Town, insomuch that the Enemy were soon beat from their Guns, especially at the South-Mole-Head; whereupon the Admiral, considering, that by gaining that Fortification they should of consequence reduce the Town, ordered Captain *Whitaker*, with all the Boats arm'd, to endeavour to possess himself of it, which was perform'd with great Expedition. But Captain *Hicks*, and Captain *Jumper*, who lay next the Mole, had push'd on Shore with their Pinnaces, and some other Boats, before the rest could come up; whereupon the Enemy sprung a Mine, that blew up the Fortifications upon the Mole, killed 2 Lieutenants, and about 40 Men, and wounded about 60: However, our Men kept Possession of the great Platform, which they had made themselves Masters of, and Captain *Whitaker* landing with the rest of the Seamen, which had been order'd upon this Service, they advanc'd and took a Redoubt or small Bastion, half way between the Mole and the Town, and possess'd them-

themselves of many of the Enemies Cannon. The Admiral then sent in a Letter to the Governour, and at the same time a Message to the Prince of *Hesse*, to send him a peremptory Summons, which his Highness did accordingly; and on the 24th in the Morning, the Governor desired to capitulate, Hostages were exchange'd, and the Capitulation being concluded, the Prince march'd into the Town in the Evening, and took Possession of the Land, and North-Mole-Gates, and the Outworks. The Articles were in Substance as follow.

## I.

That the Garrison, Officers and Soldiers, may depart with their necessary Arms and Baggage; and the Officers and other Gentlemen of the Town, may also carry their Horses with them; they may likewise have what Boats they shall have occasion for.

## II.

That they may take out of the Garrison three Pieces of Brass Cannon of different Weight, with twelve Charges of Powder and Ball.

## III.

That they may take Provisions of Bread, Wine and Flesh, for six Days March.

## IV. That

## IV.

That none of the Officers Baggage be search'd, altho' it be carried out in Chests and Trunks; that the Garrison depart in three Days, and such of their Necessaries as they cannot carry out with Convenience, may remain in the Garrison, and be afterwards sent for; and that they shall have the Liberty to make use of some Carts.

## V.

That such Inhabitants, and Soldiers, and Officers of the Town, as are willing to remain there, shall have the same Priviledge they enjoy'd in the Time of *Charles II.* and their Religion and Tribunals shall remain untouch'd, upon Condition, that they take an Oath of Fidelity to King *Charles III.* as their lawful King and Master.

## VI.

That they shall discover all their Magazines of Powder, and other Ammunition, or Provisions and Arms that may be in the City.

## VII.

That all the *French*, and Subjects of the *French King*, are excluded from any part of

of these Capitulations, and all their Effects shall remain at our Disposál, and their Persons Prisoners of War.

This Town was extreamly strong, and had 100 Guns mounted, all facing the Sea, and the two narrow Passages to the Land, and was well supply'd with Ammunition. The Officers who view'd the Fortifications, affirm'd there never was such an Attack as the Sea-men made, for that fifty Men might have defended these Works against Thousands. This, indeed, was the first real Footing we took in *Spain*, and proved of great use, in the Consequence of it, to our Affairs. Tho' being a Place, whose Port cannot be secur'd from the Insults of an Enemy, and lying in a Nook of *Spain*, it was never till now look'd upon to be considerable; and if the Design upon *Barcelona* had taken effect, it must have been allow'd to be infinitely more momentous to the common Cause.

But what Advantages soever might accrue to us in the taking of *Gibraltar*, they were but indifferently seconded in some other Parts. Nay, the Sea Fight that ensu'd on the 24th of *August*, between the Confederate and *French* Fleets, about 12 Leagues off of *Malaga*, did not prove decisive, nor forwarded the Reduction of *Spain*: Both sides claim'd the Victory, tho' there



there was not a Ship lost or taken. I do not much care to relate the minute Particulars of the Action. By our own Lists, the wounded amounted to 1632, and how many of them died or were disabl'd, let others judge; and the slain to 687, besides Officers wounded 31, slain 8; in all, kill'd and wounded 2358. Some of our Ships were forc'd out of the Line, for want of Ammunition; which was, it seems, unequally distributed. Sir *Cloudestly Skovel*, in his Letter, said, he never took so much Pains in his Life to have been soundly beaten. The *French* mightily boasted all *Europe* over, of the mighty Advantages they had obtain'd in this Naval Engagement; and minc'd their Loss to about 1300 kill'd or wounded. 'Tis certain, if we consider the Lightness of the *Dutch* Squadorn, and the Number of Guns and Rates of the Ships, the *French* very much exceeded the Confederates in Strength, as appears by the following Lists.

**A LIST of the ENGLISH  
Men of War, (as dispos'd in the  
Line of Battle) with the Fri-  
gats and Fireships that were  
with Sir GEORGE ROOK.**

**George Bing, Esq; Rear-Admiral  
of the Red.**

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Men. Gu.</i>
Ranelagh	J. Cow	535 83
Somerset	Price	500 80
Essex	Hubbard	440 70
Triton	Trevor	230 50
Dorsetshire	Whitaker	500 82
Torbay	Caldwell	500 80
Centurion	Herne	280 56
Kingston	Acton	365 60
La Firme	Wild	440 70
Charles Galley		32
Vulture Fireship		

**Sir George Rook, Admiral of the Red.**

Royal Katherine	730 90
Grafton	And. Lake 440 70
	<i>Ships.</i>

( 88 )

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Gr.</i>
Nassau	Dove	440	70
Montague	Cleaveland	565	60
St. George	Jennings	680	96
Eagle	Ld. Hamilton	440	70
Monmouth	Baker	440	70
Panther	Bertie	280	50
Shrewsbury	Crow	500	80
Lark			40
Newport			24
Hunter	} Fireships.		
Phoenix			
Jeffrys,	Hospital.		
Hare	} Bomb.		
Terror			
William and Mary Yatch.			

*Thomas Dilks, Esq; Rear-Admiral*  
*of the White.*

Kent	Harman	400	70
Bedford	Sir T. Hardy	440	70
Swallow	Haddock	280	50
Suffolk	Kirton	440	70
Royal Oak	Elwis	500	76
Cambridge	Lestock	500	80
Monk	Miles	365	60
Leopard	Culliford	280	50
Burford	Rossy	440	70
Tartar			32
Lightning Fireship.			Sir

*Sir Cloudfly Shovel*, Admiral of the  
White.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Gn.</i>
Barfleur	Stuart	710	96
Warspight	Loade	440	70
Nottingham	Whitaker	365	60
Assurance	Hancock	440	66
Oxford	Norris	440	70
Namur	Mings	680	96
Swiftsure	Winn	440	70
Tilbury	Delavall	280	40
Lenox	Jumper	440	70
Roebuck			40
Vulcan	} Fireships.		
Griffin			
Princess Anne, Hospital,			

*Sir John Leak*, Vice-Admiral of  
the Blew.

Prince George	Martin	700	90
Newark	Clarke	500	80
Antelope	Legg	280	50
Boyne	Ld. Dursly	500	80
Berwick	Fairfax	440	70
Norfolk	Knapp	500	80
Tyger	Cavendish	280	50
Yarmouth	Hicks	440	70

*Ships.*

( 90 )

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Gn.</i>
Hampt. Court	Wager	440	70
Garland			50
Firebrand Fireship.			

## *A LIST of the FRENCH Fleet.*

Van-Guard, or the White and Blue Division.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>
L' Esclatant	} M. de Belle Fontaine	} 66	730
L' Isle			
Le S. Philippe,	} D' Infreville	} 90	600
V. A.			
L' Heureux	Colbert St. Mar	70	450
Le Ruby	De Beneville	56	330
L' Arrogant.	Derherbierf	62	330
Le Marquis	De Patonlet	60	350
Le Contant	De Ste Maure	70	450
Le Fire, Adm.	De Vilette	88	800
L' Intrepide	Du Casse	84	600
L' Excellent	} De la Roche Alar	} 62	350

*Ship*

( 91 )

	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>
70	Le Sage	De Montbaut	44	330
50	L' Ecueil	D' Argint	61	380
	Le Magnifique, } C. A.	De Bel-Isle	86	600
	Le Monarque	Chabert	84	600
	La Perle	Le Mothure	54	300
			<hr/>	<hr/>
			1120	7700

Body of the Battle, or Center, the  
White Division.

	Le Feurieux	} Le Compte de } Blinaco	60	350
	Le Vermandois	De Betusne	63	350
	Le Lis	} Le Chevalier } De Villars	88	600
730	L' Etonnant, } V. A.	Coetlogon	90	700
380	L' Orgueilleux	Du Palais	88	600
600	L' Esperance	De Lagnion	50	330
450	Le Serieux	Champmelin	58	380
330	Le Fleuron	De Grancey	56	350
330	Le Vanqueur	} Le Bailly de } Lorrain.	88	600
350	Le Foudroyant, } Adm.	M. le Compt } de Tholouze	104	950
450	Le Terrible	De Relingue	104	900
800	L' Entreprenant	De Hautefort	60	350
600	Le Fortune	De Baigneux	58	350
350				
			<i>Ships.</i>	



( 92 )

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>
Le Parfait	} Le M. de Cha- teaumorand	} 74	470
Le Magnanime, C. A.			
	} De Pontis	} 84	600
Le Sceptre			
	} Le Compte de Bailly	} 88	600
Le Fendant			
	De la Luxerne		58 350
			<hr/>
			1271 8500

## Rear, or Blue Division.

La Zelande	Ferville	60	350
Le St. Louis	De Beajeu	70	380
L'Admirable, C.A.	De Cepeville	92	670
La Couronne	De Champigni	88	500
Le Cheval Marine	De Pontacq	44	260
Le Diamant	Dorogne	58	390
Le Gaillard	Du Mont	54	330
L'Invincible	Roverois	70	450
Le Soleil Royal, Ad.	De Langeron	102	850
L'Ardent	D'Aligre	66	400
Le Trident	De Modefne	56	350
Le Courreur	Phelipeaux	60	380
Le More	De St. Clair	52	320
Le Thoulouze	Du Quene Mon.	60	380
Le Triumphant, V. A.	} De la Harteloire	} 92	750
Le St. Esprit			
Le Henry	Du Quene Gui. Servigni	72	490
		66	400
			<hr/>

1152 7625  
Ships.

## FRIGATES.

<i>Men.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>
470	L' Etoile	Goufon	30	190
600	L' Hercule	Rouvoure	20	170
600	L' Andromede	Chamilli	8	85
350	La Diligence	Mafinet	6	60
500	La Meduze	Roquemadere	28	150
	L' Oiseau	Figuiera	36	180
	La Galatee	Degotti	11	120
	La Sibille	Guittosin	10	70

## FIRE-SHIPS.

350	L' Enflamme	Canvet	6	40
380	Le Dangeveux	Du Gay	6	50
675	La Turquoise	De Sautier	8	45
500	Le Croissant	Gabaret	12	50
260	Le Bienvenu	Rochambart	8	60
390	L' Aigle volante	Kervilly	6	35
375	L' Ester	Canvine	6	35
450	Le Violeur	Renoix	10	45
855	Le Lion	Darquisat	8	50

## FLUTES.

750	Le Rottardam	Grand Maison	6	60
490	Le Porte fais	Le Quene	6	60

Total. Guns in the Line 3533  
 Men 24155  
 Besides

762  
 Ships.

Besides the above-mentiond Men of War, Frigats, Fire-ships, and Flutes, there were 12 French and 11 Spanish Gallies. In all 92 Sail.

As for the Dutch Ships, that were in the Engagement, they were only these, Dort, Gelderland, Union, Catwyck, Nieuwguen, Batavia, Lyon, Damiate, Flushing, Albemarle, the Arms of Utrecht, and Friseland. Dutch killed 92, wounded 268. In all 360.

The Grand Fleet, after having supply'd Gibraltar with all the Men and the Necessaries they could spare, returned for England: The French and the Duke of Anjou resolved to disnestle the Confederates, at what it would; and no Cost nor Diligence was wanting to form the Siege of Gibraltar under the Command of the Marquis of Villadarias, who, about the middle of October, actually attackd it. The Prince of Hesse Darmstadt who was Governor, transmitted an Account to Lisbon of his being like to be besiegd both by Sea and Land, so that Vice Admiral Leak fitted out his Squadron with all possible Diligence, to go and relieve him. He sail'd from Lisbon on the 5th of November, and by a quick Voyage arrived in the Bay of Gibraltar on 9th, from whence we had the following Account

Count of the Siege, transmitted to us on the 21st.

That the *English* and *Dutch* Squadrons arrived in the Bay very seasonably, the Enemy having resolved to attack them that very Night by Sea Land and in Five several Places at once; (for the Enemy had got together a great Number of Boats from *Cadix*, and other Ports, with which they intended to have transported 3000 Men to the New Mole) but were disappointed by the Arrival of the Ships. That the 11th in the Morning, the Enemy believing that by reason of the Squadron's being come to their Assistance, they would think themselves more secure, and be less upon their Guard, sent 500 Men, who, by the help of Rope-Ladders, got upon the Hill by Ways through which no Body had ever passed before, in order to have made themselves Masters of that Hill, and of a Pass which they were possessed of and to have brought in more Forces through that Pass; but that the Besieged discovered them soon enough to baffle their Design, and the Grenadiers attacked them, took 160 Prisoners, among whom were a Colonel and thirty other Officers, and most of the rest were killed; that Prince *Henry*, Brother to the Prince of *Hesse*, was wounded in this Attack; that

Colo-

Colonel *Fox* was killed with a Cannon Ball, the Day that the Squadron arrived; that Colonel *Nugent*, the Lieutenant Governor, had had the same Fate, and some other Officers of less Note. That about 500 Seamen belonging to Sir *John Leak's* Squadron, came on Shore to their Assistance, and help'd them in repairing the Damage done by the Enemy's Cannon, and in making several new Works for their greater Security; that Sir *John* had also supply'd them with Provisions for Six Months, and with 100 Barrels of Powder. That the Besiegers had made a Breach, but it was inconsiderable; and, that in case they should widen it, they were preparing a Counter Work, from whence they might beat them from the Breach, should they attempt to mount it; in which they would find great Difficulties, not only by reason of the Situation, but also of several Works they had from whence they could take them in Flank, Front, and Rear; besides which the Admiral had promised to Man all his Boats with small Arms, to come upon their other Flank by Sea, which the Enemy could not avoid; and that when their Succours were come from *Portugal*, they might then make a Sally, nail up their Guns, and soon oblige them to raise the Siege.

What firmness, and Resolution soever the Prince of *Hesse*, and his Garrison shewed in the Defence of the Place, 'tis certain they stood in great need of them : For the *French* and *Spaniards* hardly ever exerted more Steadiness, and even Obstinacy to recover it out of the others Hands; they incountred incredible Difficulties from the Season and other Ways by Land, and used utmost Diligence to fit out a Squadron of Men of War at *Cadix*, to distress it by Sea, and oblige the *English* and the *Dutch* to quit the Bay, whereby they imagined they should become Masters of the Place without any farther loss.

On the other Hand, the Earl of *Galway* dispatch'd three Officers to *Gibraltar*, who arrived there the 14th of *December*, having narrowly missed being taken by a *French* Privateer, who pursued them to the Mouth of the Bay; these declaring at their Landing, that the Succours from *Lisbon* might be expected in 2 or 3 Days, they were received with great Huzzas, which caused some Commotions in the Camp of the Enemy. They immediately delivered Letters from the King of *Portugal*, my Lord Ambassador *Methuen*, and my Lord *Galway*, to the Prince of *Hesse Darmstadt*, who caused the same to be read publickly before the Officers and Soldiers, which proved such an Encouragement, that many who were almost



dishearten'd by their great Fatigues, recovered in some Measure their Courage, and did the Service as before. A Signal was now made for the Squadron under Sir *John Leake*, who having received Advice that *Monsieur de Ponti* was coming out of *Cadix*, had thought fit to leave the Bay, and stand to the Eastward in Sight of the Place, that he might be enabled to take such Measures as should be thought necessary. A *Felucca* was also dispatched to the Admiral with Letters from my Lord Ambassador *Metbuen*, importing, That the Succours being ready to Sail from the River of *Lisbon*, it was necessary he should come back towards *Lagos* to receive them. The Admiral having received that Advice, made all possible Efforts to repass the *Streights*; but a strong Westerly Wind prevented it. In the mean time, the Prince of *Hesse* redoubled his Diligence for preventing the Design of the Enemy, and spent all the Days of the Week, and most Part of the Nights in the Covert Way. This Example had so good an Effect, that the Garrison did more than could be humanly expected, and the *English* Marines gained an immortal Honour. The Enemy all the while continued to Fire briskly from their great Battery, which dismounted above Forty Pieces of Cannon, ruined the Parapet of the Courtin and the Face of the Ba-

Bastions of the Sea, and that of the Bastion of the Mountain. They made a Breach in the former, and likewise in the Courtin, which they might have mounted by favour of the Stones and other Rubbish, beat down by their Cannon, had not the Garrison been very careful to carry off the same. These Materials were very useful to make a Work in the Ditch for better Defence of the Foot of the Breach, which was about Eight Foot high, of a very solid Work, which the Cannon of the Enemy could not reach. They had besides a double Row of strong Pallisades in the middle of the Ditch, parallel to the Courtine, and before the same they made a sort of a Ditch, which was filled by the Tide, and wherein they kept the Water: And these Works could not be battered by the Cannon of the Enemy, till they had lodged themselves on the Covert-Way, but there they had a great Mine ready, consisting of Four large Chambers, which extended to the Right and Left of the Grand-Gallery leading to the Ditch. The Enemy now seemed to have altered their Designs, and threatened to attack a long Line, the besieged had on the Declivity of the Rock on their Right, at the End of which they had made Four several small Intrenchments, and Three Batteries of Two Pieces of Cannon each, which Flanked the Avenues of their

*Glaci*, and overlooked the advanced Works of the Enemy: All these Precautions were little enough, and despair began now to Lodge on every Man's Face; When on the 18th of *December*, several Ships came into the Bay, which were followed by some others the 20th, having the so long expected Succours on board, except some few Companies. They sail'd from *Lisbon* the 10th, under Convoy of Four *English* Frigats, and thought themselves safe when they discovered off of *Cape Spartel* 24 Men of War with *English* and *Dutch* Colours, which they took for Vice-Admiral *Leake*, and Rear-Admiral *Vander Dussen*, whom they expected to meet thereabouts. They advanced to join them, but by good Fortune they were becalm'd. They put their Boats to Sea on both Sides to Tow the Ships, but the *English* observing, that the Men of War stretched themselves, and endeavour'd to make a Half-Moon to surround them, they made a private Signal, which Sir *John Leake* would have understood. This happily spoil'd the Measures of the *French*, who werethereby discovered, and put up their Colours, and endeavour'd to fall upon the Transports, but they got off by means of their Oars; and the Night coming on, they got away by favour of a small Breeze from the South-West, except One or Two that were taken

ken with some Companies of Soldiers on board. But notwithstanding this unhappy Accident, they received 1970 Men, so that the Garrison consisted of 3000 effective Men, besides Officers. These Succours came very seasonably, for they had in the Place some Seditious Persons, who made it their Business to Discourage the Garrison, and would induce them to present a Petition to the Prince of *Hesse* to surrender. This People were brib'd by the Marquess *de Villadarias*, as it was discover'd by a Letter which was intercepted; whereupon his Highness caused a *Spanish* Colonel and a *Walloon*, with some others to be seized, as also a Priest who conveyed the Letters. This in some measure broke the Intrigues of the Enemy, and on the 23d at Night 200 Men sallied out to level Two Lines the Enemy had made at the Foot of the Glacis before their Grand Battery, which Service was done without any other Opposition than the Fire of their Cannon, whereby Four Men were kill'd and Three wounded. They burnt their Gabions and levelled those Lines under their Nose. The Succours and Advantages obtained by the Besieged, seemed to serve only for the heightning of the Obstinacy of the Besiegers, we shall not repeat every minute Action, but give only what is memorable, relating to this famous Siege. They made an Attack on

the 22d of *January*, with 50 Grenadiers, upon the *Round-Tower*, with intent, as was judged, to try only how practicable it was to mount the Breach, in order to the Attack which they made afterwards on the 27th. They got up with Hooks in one Hand and their Swords in the other ; but Two of their Officers and some Soldiers being killed, the rest retreated to their nearest Trenches. The 27th by break of Day, they made an Attack with 5 or 600 Grenadiers, *French* and *Walloons*, all chosen Men. They were to be supported by 1000 *Spaniards*, and the Attack was commanded by Lieutenant-General *Tuy*, who came with the last Reinforcement the Enemy had received, 300 were to storm the Breach above the *Round-Tower*, and the Remainder the *Tower* it self.

There was a Work that covered all the Breach, made by Captain *Bennet* ; and a Piece of the old Wall was standing, which join'd to the Rock above the Breach : Both these Posts were guarded at Night by a Captain, Three Subalterns, and 90 Men ; but at break of Day (as is usual in Garrisons where the Duty is hard) the Captain, with 60 Men drew off the Hill, and stay'd in the *Round-Tower* all Day, to relieve the Lieutenant, and Soldiers that remain'd above at the Breach. The *Round-Tower* was guarded by 180 Men, commanded by a Lieutenant-Colonel

nel and other Officers. The Enemy having by some Deserters got Intelligence of this Disposition, mounted the Hill, with great silence, and lay conceal'd in the Cliffs and Hollow Ground, till such time as the Captain and his Party were drawn off; then they got at the point of the Wall, and throwing Grenadoes down on the Lieutenant and his Party, oblig'd them to quit their Post: At the same time 200 Grenadiers storm'd the *Round-Tower*, where Colonel *Borx* made a very good Defence, tho' the Enemy got above the Breach, and threw great Stones and Grenadoes upon his Men: But those who had got in at the Wall marching down to cut off his Retreat into the Town, oblig'd him and his Men to get over the Parapet of the Line, and to retire into the cover'd way where the *English* Guards were posted; the Enemy gain'd Two Coupures, and were to have lodged themselves between the *Round-Tower* and the next Coupures to it, but pusht forwards to the Gate that leads into the Line of Communication to the *Tower*.

The Alarm being by this time got through the whole Garrison, all the Officers and Soldiers ran to their respective Posts. Captain *Fischer* of the Marines charged the foremost of the Enemy with 17 Men; but was soon routed, and himself taken Prisoner. Colonel *Moncal*, Major



of my Lord *Barrymore's* Regiment, having soon after got together a Body of 4 or 500 Men, march'd into the Line that goes into the *Round-Tower*, and charged the Enemy so vigorously with Sword in Hand, that he drove them from the *Round-Tower*, and re-took that Post, after it had been an Hour in their Hands; Captain *Fisher* was re-taken. Colonel *Rivett* of the Guards, having got up the Rock on the Right of the Cover'd-way with 20 Grenadiers, favour'd very much Colonel *Moncall's* Success. The whole Garrison being by this time all got together, made so furious a Fire that the Enemy was at last obliged to retire in great Confusion. A Captain of Grenadiers, 4 Lieutenants, and 40 of their Men, were taken Prisoners; and about 70 were kill'd on the Spot, above Half of them Officers; and about 200 were wounded. The Enemy acknowledged that they had suffer'd most in Officers; and that it fell very heavy upon those 18 Companies of Grenadiers that lately had come from *Galicja*. They beat a Parley about Noon, and desired Leave to carry away their Dead; which was granted. The besieged had in that Action about 27 Men kill'd, and 120 wounded; and Captain *Fisher* was a Second time taken Prisoner.

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The Marshal *de Toffe* now arrived in the Enemy's Camp, with a Reinforcement of Four Battalions, besides Eight Companies before received, and as Generalissimo took upon him the Command of the *French* and *Spanish* Army, which was resolved to carry the Place, cost what it would, while Her Majesty in *England* knowing the Preservation of it to be of the highest Consequence, omitted nothing to supply the Garrison; and Sir *Thomas Dilks*, with a Squadron under his Command, having long waited for a favourable Wind, sail'd at last from *St. Hellens*, the 18th of *February*, in order to it, and safely arrived at *Lisbon*, with the Merchant Fleet under his Convoy, Sir *Thomas Hardy*, with the *Kent*, *Orford* and *Eagle*, sail'd also the last of this Month for *Lisbon*, with Reinforcements to enable Sir *John Leake*, who was returned thither, to baffle the Designs of the Enemy against that Place. Mean time another Convoy was preparing to Sail, with all Speed, with the Recruits for our Troops in *Portugal*, and the Horses brought up in *Ireland* for the Use of our Cavalry and Dragoons.

But alas! these Reinforcements were remote; for Monsieur *de Ponti* with Thirteen Men of War from *Cadiz*, arrived the 26th in the Bay of *Gibraltar*, and brought with him several new Pieces of Cannon and Mortars, as also a great

Quanty of Ammunition. But the land-  
 ing thereof, and the removing of the Can-  
 non the Enemy had already on their Bat-  
 teries, took up several Days, during  
 which time, the Garrison made all possi-  
 ble Preparations for a vigorous Defence.  
 The 2d of *March*, the besieged's Great  
 Battery called the Queen's, behind the  
 Breach of the Courtine, consisting of Nine  
 Pieces of Cannon, being 48, 32 and 24  
 Pounders, was perfected, and begun to  
 Fire upon the Enemy by *Salvo's*, which  
 were attended by the *Salvo's* of another  
 Battery of Twenty Pieces of Cannon on  
 the Front of the Attack. Happily enough  
 for the Besieged, it began to rain about  
 this time, and for several Days together  
 they had most terrible Weather with a  
 strong Wind at S. W. which the 20th  
 forced Eight of the Enemies Ships from  
 their Anchors, so that there remained but  
 Five. On the 20th in the Morning, the  
 Weather being Foggy and Rainy, Mon-  
 sieur de *Ponti* was very much surprized to  
 discover the Confederate Fleet coming  
 down upon him with a favourable Gale,  
 of which, and the Action that ensued, Sir  
*John Leake* gave us this Account, that on  
 the 6th of *March*, O. S. he sailed from  
*Lisbon* with the Confederate Squadron  
 under his Command, the 9th at Noon he  
 got in Sight of *Cape Spartel*; but not ha-  
 ving Day enough to reach *Gibraltar*, he  
 lay

lay by to prevent being discovered from the *Spanish* Shore, to the End he might surprise the Enemy in the Bay early the next Morning. The Weather continu'd fair till after Midnight; then the Wind shifted from the W. N. W. to the S. W. with much Rain, and thick Weather, which hinder'd his making Sail so soon as he intended. That about Half an Hour past Five in the Morning the Squadron got within Two Miles of Cape *Cabaritta*, and discovered only Five Sail making out of the Bay, at whom a Gun was fir'd from *Europa* Point; whereupon, concluding that the Garrison was safe, they gave chase to those Five Ships, which proved to be the *Magnanimous*, a *French* Man of War of 74 Guns; the *Lu* of 86; the *Ardent* of 66, the *Arrogant*, of 60; and the *Marquis*, of 56. That at first they made for the *Barbary* Shore; but seeing our Fleet gain'd upon them, they stood for the *Spanish* Shore. That at Nine a Clock Sir *Thomas Dilkes*, on board Her Majesty's Ship the *Revenge*, together with the *New-Castle*, *Antelope*, *Expedition*, and a *Dutch* Man of War, got within Half Gun-shot of the *Arrogant*, and after a very little Resistance, she struck, the *New-Castle's* Boat getting in first on board her. That before One a Clock the *Ardent*, and the *Marquis* were taken by Two *Dutch* Men of War, and the *Magnanimous*,

*mon*, with the *Li*, run ashore a little to the Westward of *Marbella*; that the former, which the Baron *de Ponsi* was on board of, run ashore with so much Force, that all her Masts came by the board as soon as she struck upon the Ground, and only her Hull from the Taffril to the Midships remained above Water, which the Enemy set on Fire to in the Night, as they did to the *Li* the next Morning. That after this Engagement was over, the Squadron got further from the Shore; and on the 12th look'd into *Malaga-Road*, where Her Majesty's Ships the *Swallow* and *Leopard*, chased a *French Merchant-Man* on Shore, of about 300 Tuns, which the Enemy burnt.

The happy Consequences of this Action was raising of the Siege; after which Sir *F. Leake* return'd to *Portugal*, where the vigorous Defence of *Gibraltar*, as it oblig'd the *French* and *Spaniards* to draw most of their Forces that way, so it gave an Opportunity to the *Portuguese*, and their Allies, to invade *Spain*, both upon the Frontiers of *Beira*, and those of *Alentejo*. This, however, was undertaken, as they told us, against the Advice of some, Great Men. However most of the Troops being drawn together near *Estremoz*, they began their March from thence the 24th, of *April* (N. S.) the *Conde das Galveas* having the chief Command; the *Conde*

*de la Corfana*, the Earl of *Galway*, and *Baron Fagel*, commanding each his Week alternately; the *Conde de Villa Verde* being General of Horse; and the Viscount of *Barbacena* General of the Artillery. the Army after several Marches arrived on the Second of *May*, before *Valencia d' Alcantara*. Sunday the 3d. of *May*, and the following Days, were spent in raising Batteries; during which time the Artillery of the Place killed and wounded some Officers and Soldiers.

On the 6th the Batteries began to play upon the Place, and did it with such Success, that in Two Days the Breach was wide enough for an Assault; and the Governour still refusing to treat of a Capitulation, the *Conde das Galveas* resolv'd to storm the Place the next Day. Accordingly, the 8th of *May* between 8 and 9 in the Morning, the Breach was mounted with great Valour by Two Tercias of Portuguese, and Two Regiments of Foreigners, one *English* and the other *Dutch*. The first Portuguese Tercia was led on by *Don Francisco Naper de Lancaster*, who having mounted with great Courage to the Top of the Breach, was there kill'd, he was follow'd by the *Conde de Coculem*, who acquitted himself with like Bravery. His Tercia was follow'd by the *English* Regiment commanded by Colonel *Duncaison*, who receiv'd a mortal Wound;



Wound; and the Rear was brought up by the *Dutch*, under the Command of the Brigadier the Count of *Neyelles*. The Fight was obstinate for some time in the Breach, till the *Castilians*, unable any longer to endure the Fury of the Confederates retreated to the Castle; where they soon hung out a White Flag, and the Governour offer'd to Capitulate: But whilst those who were sent out were proposing the Terms upon which they would surrender, the Soldiers within mutinied and open'd the Gates; whereupon the Confederates immediately enter'd, and made themselves Masters of the Place. The Garrison, which consisted of between 6 and 700 *Veteran* Foot, commanded by Don *Alonso Mariaga*, were made Prisoners of War.

The Town and Castle of *Valencia d'Alcantara* being thus taken Sword in Hand, the Army decamp'd from thence the 14th of May (N. S.) leaving a sufficient Garrison for the Security of that Post. They encamp'd that Evening at *St. Vincent*, and the 15th came before *Albuquerque*. The Earl of *Galway* on the 16th, and the rest of the Generals, with the Ingeniers, went to take a View of the Place, which is pretty large, and situated on the Declivity of a Hill, defended by an old Wall 9 Foot thick, with several Towers; and there is a Castle that stands on the Top of

of the Hill upon a very steep Rock, and may contain 4, or 500 Men. The Generals having mark'd out the Places for the Batteries, and given the necessary Directions for the Attack, Two Regiments were commanded to possess the Suburbs, and Colonel *Carles*, who had the chief Direction of the Siege, led them to their respective Posts. The Enemy made a great Fire upon those Two *Portuguese* Regiments, which march'd with a great deal of Bravery, but had only 10 or 12 Men kill'd. The same Evening the Besiegers begun to work on a Battery of 6 pieces of Cannon, and a Line of Communication; and the next Morning begun to batter the Wall but with little Success, by reason of the Thickness and Solidity thereof. They rais'd that Day another Battery of Four pieces of Cannon, being 24 Pounders, and Colonel *Bennet* undertook to fix the Miners to the Wall. The Earl of *Galway*, who commanded in chief this Week, order'd the *Portuguese* Miners to do the like on another side. The 18th they made another Battery of Four Pieces to enlarge the Breach; the Enemy, in the the mean time, making a great Fire from their Muskets, and from Three Pieces of Cannon which they had in the Castle. The 19th the Earl of *Galway* view'd the Approaches, and observing what slow Progress was made in the Breach, Cap-  
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tain *Massé* an Ingenier, lately arriv'd from *Gibraltar*, was ordered to take a narrow View of the same. Colonel *Bennet*, who was at his Mine, went along with him, and being got into a House within 10 Paces of the Breach, they observ'd that the Wall was very much damag'd, and that the Enemy were casting up an Intrenchment behind the Breach with Palisadoes. The Enemy fired at them a great many Musket-Shot, whereby Colonel *Bennet* was slightly wounded. The same Evening Captain *Massé* was ordered to post in the Night a Detachment of *Portuguese* to repulse the Besieg'd, in case they attempted to burn the Houses wherein the Miners were at work; the 20th the Breach was so considerably enlarg'd, that about 11 of the Clock, the Enemy beat a Parley, and a Truce being agreed upon, they sent Two Officers to propose a Capitulation for the Town, the Garrison intending to retire into the Castle. The Earl of *Galway* rejected their Proposal with Scorn, and threaten'd to put all of them to the Sword, if they did not surrender both the Castle and the Town. Those Officers having reported that Answer to the Governour, the Besiegers were preparing to renew the Fire with greater Vigour than ever; but they return'd with another Message, and other Proposals, and at last the Capitulation was sign'd, contain-

aining in Substance; 1st. That the same Day they should deliver up one of the Gates of the Town, and another of the Castle. 2d. That they should march out the 22d. at Two of the Clock in the Afternoon, with all Marks of Honour, to be conducted to *Merida*. 3d. That the Burgers, and other Inhabitants, should be allow'd Eight Days time to consider whether they should continue in the Place, or remove, which they should have the Liberty to do; and that those who would continue in the Town, should freely enjoy their Estates and Privileges, provided they would take an Oath of Fidelity to King *Charles III.* The Admirante of *Castille* appear'd as their Intercessor, and told them that they should find, by a favourable Experience, the difference between a true *Spanish* Government, and *French* Tyranny. The Garrison obtain'd a Piece of Cannon, which the Earl of *Galway* granted, (as was expressly mentioned in the Articles) as a Mark of the Esteem and value he had for the *Spanish* Nation.

On the 22d of *May* (N. S.) the Garrison of *Albuquerque*, to the Number of 800 Men, marched out according to the Capitulation. The 23d. a Trumpeter, whom the Earl of *Galway* had sent to the Enemy some Days before, returned to the Camp, and brought the First Advice, that the  
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Marshal of *Theſſe*, with Six Regiments of  
*French* Cavalry, and Three of *Spaniards*,  
 making in all about 4000 Horſe, with  
 ſome Foot, and Four ſmall Pieces of Can-  
 non, was encamped at *Villa del Rey*, with-  
 in Three Leagues of the Confederate  
 Camp. The 24th General *Fagel* took  
 the Command in his Turn. The 26th  
 the Army marched from *Albuquerque*, and  
 encamped within Two ſhort Leagues of  
*Noſtra Signora de Carloua*, having the Ri-  
 ver *Chevora* to the Right. The 27th a  
 Party of Fifty Horſe of the Enemy at-  
 tacked the Forragers on the Left, and  
 took ſeveral Mules; but a Detachment of  
 39 Troopers of Major-General *Harvey's*  
 Regiment purſu'd them, took a *French*  
 Priſoner, and recover'd all the Mules.  
 The 28th in the Morning the Firing of  
 ſeveral Guns was heard on the Right,  
 which was ſuppoſed to be from *Ognella*,  
 a Place belonging to the *Portugueſe*, with-  
 in Two Leagues of our Army; and  
 thereupon the Conde de *Galveas*, General  
 of Arms of this Province, declared,  
 That he expected a Convoy of 600  
 Waggonſ or Cartſ from *Campo Major*,  
 and was afraid they were attack'd by  
 the Enemy. The *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Ge-  
 nerals were very much ſurpriz'd at this  
 Declaration, having had no manner of  
 Notice of it before; and detach'd immedi-  
 ately 600 Horſe to ſecure that Convoy,  
 which,

which, by a lucky Chance, was brought safe to the Camp. The same Day there was a long Council of War upon the Arrival of an Express from *Lisbon*, with Orders to the Generals to march into the Province of *Beyra*, and Join the Marquess of *das Minas*. The Earl of *Galway* and General *Fagel* oppos'd it, and shew'd that the Court had been surpriz'd, or else they would never have sent an Order, which, if obey'd, would ruin the Army by an unnecessary March of above 50 long Leagues in the hot Weather, and would leave all the Places in the *Alentejo* expos'd to the Enemy. Their Reasons were so convincing, that the Conde *das Galveas*, and other *Portuguese* Generals, were of the same Opinion, and sent back the Express, with an Account of the Reasons which oblig'd them to continue in those Parts. The 20th the Army came to *St. Salvador* near *Ognella*, where they had Plenty of Forrage. The 1st of *June*, as also the 2d. and 3d, several Councils of War were held about the Siege of *Bada-jox*, for which General *Fagel* made all possible Instances; but it was carried in the Negative for several Reasons, and amongst others, 1st. because the Enemy was superior in Cavalry, and might oppose the Passing the *Guadiana*, especially since the Confederates wanted Pontons, that it was not thought safe to divide the

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Army, and send part to pass that River on the Bridge of *Olivenza*, 2d. Because the Confederate Army begun to be very much fatigu'd in the Hot Weather, which was already excessive; 3dly. Because the *Portuguese* Generals declared, that they wanted Cannon-Balls for that Expedition, and 4thly, Because the Garrison consisted, according to the Report of Deserters, of Nine Battalions and Fourteen Companies of Grenadiers. These Reasons were very Weighty, however it was resolved to draw near *Badajoz*, and endeavour to fall on Marshal *Tesse*, posted with 500 Horse on this side the River. The 4th the Army marched accordingly, but the Enemy retired, and through an unexpected Confusion in the Confederate Troops, it was not possible to fall on their Rear. This done, it was resolved to give over the Siege of *Badajoz*, and send the Troops into Quarters of Refreshment, and so ended a Campaign, in which the Confederates did more than some People expected; tho' not so much as they promis'd themselves from the Weakness of the Enemy.

But what did all this signify, to the reducing of *Spain* under the Power of the House of *Austria*: It must not be forgot, that whilst the greatest part of the Confederate Army acted on this side, the Marquis *das Minas*, with a Body of *Portuguese*, attack'd the Town of *Salvater-*

ra, the Garrison whereof to the Number of 363 Men surrendred Prisoners at Discretion. After this Success the Marquis *das Minas* advanc'd to *Sarca*, which being abandon'd by the *French* Garrison and Inhabitants, was plunder'd and burnt by the *Portuguese*: But the Progress of the latter was soon stopt by the *French* and *Spaniards* that march'd against them.

There were Three Campaigns, and part of a Fourth, now elapsed, since the Commencing of this War, and nothing done in reality towards the Reduction of *Spain*, but the taking and relieving of *Gibraltar*; and that tho' most nobly and even wonderfully performed, considering the State and Scituation of it, in a Province, that shew'd but a very little Affection to King *Charles*, amounted to no great matter towards it; this together with the Coldness and Indifference of some of the *Portuguese*, put the Allies upon other Measures, and Her Majesty was now pleas'd to pitch upon the renowned Earl of *Peterborough*, to be both General by Land, and in Conjunction with Sir *Claude* *Shovel* Admiral by Sea, and to go upon Enterprizes of much higher Importance; and indeed the Wonderful success that attended this Expedition, bespeaks all our Attention, and ought to be recorded to Posterity, as a Monument of the Fame of that Brave General, who

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was the Atchiever of them. On the 22<sup>d</sup> of *May* Her Majesty's Fleet sailed from *Spithead* to *St. Hellens*. The next Day the Earl of *Peterborough* went on Board the Admiral, and the Fleet sailing the 24<sup>th</sup> for *Lisbon*, arrived there the 20<sup>th</sup> of *June* (N.S.) a Week after the *Dutch* Fleet, commanded by Admiral *Allemonde*, was come into that River. The Earl of *Galway*, with the other Generals, being also come to *Lisbon*, several Councils were held, about the intended Expedition of the Confederate Fleet; to favour which the Earl of *Peterborough* prevail'd with the Earl of *Galway*, (not without great Opposition from the *Portuguese*) to spare him Two Regiments of Dragoons. This Point being gain'd, the next was the providing Forrage, and other Necessaries, for the Imbarkation of those Dragoons; which Difficulty, after tedious Delays, was at last conquered by the Earl of *Peterborough*'s extraordinary Diligence and Application. In the mean time, the Prince of *Hesse* arriv'd at *Lisbon*, from *Gibraltar*, and gave King *Charles III.* earnest Assurances of the Inclinations of the Province of *Catalonia*, and Kingdom of *Valencia*, to declare for his Majesty, which, together with his Weariness of being in *Portugal*, in a doubtful, Melancholy Condition, made that Prince resolve to try his Fortune with the Brave Earl of

*Peterborough*. This Council also was vehemently oppos'd (out of what Motives is uncertain) by some *Spanish* Grandees: But their specious Reasons were over-rul'd by the Earl of *Peterborough's* Arguments, which confirm'd the *Catholick* King in his Resolution; so that having sent back the Prince of *Hesse* to *Gibraltar*, to give the necessary Orders to that Garrison to prepare for their Imbarkation, His Majesty went on Board the *Ranelagh*, with the Earl of *Peterborough*. They put to Sea the 28th of *July* (N. S.) and having a good Passage, arriv'd, in few Days, in the Bay of *Gibraltar*. The Battalion of *English* Guards, and Three old Regiments, which had so valiantly defended the Place, being embark'd, and Two new rais'd Batallions left in Garrison there; the Fleet sail'd the 5th of *August*, but the Wind being Easterly, they were obliged to ply off and on; and before they could reach *Estepona*, they were all becalmed: However the Day following being assisted more by the Currents than the Wind, they got, in the Evening, before *Marbella*. The 6th at Night the Wind sprung up West, and blew so fresh in, that that Night, and the next Day, they gain'd above 40 Leagues; and the 7th before Night doubled the Cape de *Gattz*. The 11th they came to an Anchor in the Bay of *Altea*, in order to

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Water there. As soon as they entred the Bay, all the People came to offer their Service to his Catholick Majesty, imploring his Protection. They brought all sorts of Refreshments and Provisions, and were very well paid for them; the Report of which made all the Inhabitants of the Neighbouring Villages and Towns come, and, in like Manner, acknowledge His Catholick Majesty, do him Homage, and bring with them Fruits of the Country, and other necessary Provisions. The Earl of *Peterborough* ordered a Body of Foot to be landed, as well to secure the Fleets Watering, as to hinder the Sailors, and others who went on Shoar, from committing any Disorders either in the Town, or the Country about it.

As soon as the Fleet came to *Altea*, the Earl of *Peterborough* caus'd the following *Manifesto* to be dispers'd in *Spanish*.

‘ TO all the Loyal Subjects of the Monarchy of *Spain*, of what Rank or Quality soever, Church-Men or Lay-Men, within the Dominions of the Crown of *Spain*, Greeting:

‘ Our Sovereign Lady *Anne*, by the Grace of God, Queen of *Great Britain*, *France* and *Ireland*, &c. Having thought fit to constitute and nominate us General of the Troops, which Her Majesty has join’d


' join'd with those of the Lords the  
 ' States-General, and which are employ'd  
 ' to maintain the just Right of the most  
 ' *August* House of *Austria* to the Monarchy  
 ' of *Spain*, and to assist their other Allies:  
 ' We have judg'd it necessary and conven-  
 ' nient to declare, before we proceed to  
 ' open Force, that we are not come into  
 ' these Parts to take Possession of any  
 ' Place in the Name of Her *Britannick*  
 ' Majesty, or of the Lords the States-  
 ' General, or to bring into these Coun-  
 ' tries the ordinary Devastations, and  
 ' usual Calamities of War; but to defend  
 ' and protect the Good and Loyal Sub-  
 ' jects of the said Monarchy, and to free  
 ' them from the insupportable Yoke of a  
 ' Government of Foreigners, and from  
 ' the Slavery to which they have been  
 ' reduced and sold to *France*, by ill de-  
 ' signing Persons. The Intention there-  
 ' fore of Her said Majesty, and of the  
 ' Lords the States-General, being to  
 ' maintain the just Right of the House of  
 ' *Austria*, and the Liberty and Privileges  
 ' of the Subjects of his Catholick Majesty,  
 ' we declare and promise by these Pre-  
 ' sents, that all loyal and true *Spaniards*,  
 ' who shall not oppose our Forces, but  
 ' give Demonstrations of their loyal and  
 ' due Obedience to their King *Charles III.*  
 ' shall be protected and maintained in  
 ' their Religion, Persons, Estates, Offices

G

and



and Privileges, without any Molestation.  
 But if (contrary to our Hopes) the  
 Inhabitants, and People of these Coun-  
 tries shall not concur with us in the Exe-  
 cution of the good Intentions of Her said  
 Majesty, and of the Lords the States Ge-  
 neral; we take God to Witness, that they  
 wilfully draw upon themselves all the  
 Hostilities which may be committed by  
 the Forces under our Command; and  
 that the Blame will lye at the Door  
 of such *Spaniards*, who, when so fair an  
 Opportunity is offered them to give  
 Proofs of their Loyalty, and follow the  
 Motives of their Duty and Interest,  
 shall let slip so favourable a Conjun-  
 cture.



The Motions of the Fleet kept the E-  
 nemy in great Alarms; and the Allies  
 themselves in as great Suspence: For va-  
 rious were the Conjectures about that Ex-  
 pedition, as may be seen by the following  
 Letter, written from on board the *Britan-  
 nia*, in *Altea* Bay, the 14th of *August*,  
 N.S.

According to your Desire, I will give  
 you some Account of our present  
 Expedition; though you might easily  
 have thought on some Body more capa-  
 ble to satisfy your Curiosity upon so Im-  
 portant a Subject, but I am sure you  
 could

' could have found none more ready to  
 ' oblige you than my self. I am perswa-  
 ' ded that you cannot be ignorant of the  
 ' Disposition of our Allies the *Portuguese*,  
 ' and of the Success of their last Cam-  
 ' paign, and therefore I will not trouble  
 ' you with an Account thereof, nor vex  
 ' you with a particular Relation of those  
 ' Disappointments and Troubles the Earl  
 ' of *Peterborough* has met with at *Lisbon*,  
 ' only give me leave to tell you, that with  
 ' all my Lord's Rhetorick and Diligence,  
 ' he has not been able to engage People  
 ' into the Measures he proposed to favour  
 ' the Designs the Fleet might go upon:  
 ' Considering the little Service Her Ma-  
 ' jesty's Troops may do in *Portugal*, the  
 ' Year being so far spent, his Lordship  
 ' turn'd all Efforts upon my Lord *Galway*,  
 ' and gave himself no rest till he had ob-  
 ' tain'd from him Two Regiments of  
 ' Dragoons. I will not pretend to make  
 ' you sensible of the great Trouble and  
 ' Pains we had (which might have been  
 ' done in another Country without any) to  
 ' provide Forrage and other Necessaries  
 ' for their Imbarkation,. Besides those  
 ' Troops, we were to take at *Gibraltar*,  
 ' as we have since done, the Battalion  
 ' of Guards and Three old Regiments,  
 ' leaving Two new rais'd ones instead of  
 ' them. Having thus got together Nine-  
 ' teen Battallions of good Infantry, and

' about 1300 Horse with a good Train  
 ' of Artillery, and the King of *Spain* on  
 ' Board the Fleet, his Lordship designed  
 ' to have gone directly for *Italy*, (as we  
 ' now perceive by the Discourse of those  
 ' Officers that are come to us from  
 ' the Duke of *Savoy*) where, with the  
 ' Forces that were to join him from the  
 ' said Duke or Prince *Eugene*, he might  
 ' have been in a State to have driven the  
 ' *French* out of *Italy*, and put the Duke of  
 ' *Savoy* at Liberty to have employed his  
 ' Forces another way. How seasonable  
 ' an Attempt would then have been upon  
 ' *Naples*, I leave you to judge; but to be  
 ' short, for it regrets me to think of the  
 ' Miscarriage of so great a Project, his  
 ' Lordship was ready to leave *Lubon* with  
 ' these Resolutions, when Letters arrived  
 ' from *Turin* and *Genoa*, advising not only  
 ' of the good Disposition of the *Cataloni-*  
 ' *ans* in Favour of *Charles III.* but that  
 ' 4000 of them had Actually taken up  
 ' Arms, and were retired to the Moun-  
 ' tains, impatiently expecting our Arri-  
 ' val upon the Coast, which broke his  
 ' Lordship's former Measures, and oblig'd  
 ' him, contrary to his Inclinations, to  
 ' frame new Designs upon *Catalonia*, ac-  
 ' cording to new Orders. My Lord was  
 ' never very fond of any Attempts upon  
 ' that Province, because it is so very Di-  
 ' stant, and affords no Harbour for our  
 ' Fleet,

' Fleet, and consequently; can never be  
 ' succoured without vast Charges, and  
 ' with no less Difficulty ; on the contrary,  
 ' it's so near a Neighbour to *France*, that  
 ' the Enemy has all the Advantages ima-  
 ' ginable. However, I must tell you, that  
 ' all Advices from those Parts, abundan-  
 ' ly assure us of the good Disposition of  
 ' the Inhabitants, and that every thing is  
 ' ripe for a Revolt. The Crouds of the  
 ' People that daily come off to us from  
 ' this Coast to declare their Zeal for their  
 ' Lawful Prince, are no small Perswa-  
 ' sives to expect something considerable  
 ' from a Province where we have al-  
 ' ways had our Emisseries. I can assure  
 ' you, every one here is flushed with the  
 ' hopes of Success, and nothing I am sure  
 ' can contribute more to it, than the Una-  
 ' nimity, Concord and good Understand-  
 ' ing which is amongst us. Every Man  
 ' seems to be resolved to do something  
 ' that is Great and Noble. The King is  
 ' in very good Health, and wonderfully  
 ' pleased with my Lord's great Zeal for  
 ' the Publick. But as it often happens  
 ' where Men are touched with an Ambi-  
 ' tion to serve their Country and the Pub-  
 ' lick Cause, the means by which they  
 ' are to act prove Deficient ; thus my  
 ' Lord *Peterborough* would think of no-  
 ' thing less than pushing forward to *Ma-*  
 ' *drid*, before the Enemy can be in a State

' of making any Head against him, if his  
 ' Lordship did not want what is most ne-  
 ' cessary; 200000*l.* were sufficient to ena-  
 ' ble us to go through with so great a De-  
 ' sign, which now I am Affraid must drop  
 ' for want of Money, to defray the extra-  
 ' ordinary Charges: Though this pro-  
 ' ject seems a little surprizing, and too  
 ' great, yet all the Officers are of Opini-  
 ' on, that it is very feasible: The  
 ' Country of *Catalonia*, is known to be  
 ' not only the most Populous Province in  
 ' *Spain*, but also that which abounds  
 ' most in Men, disciplined in the Art of  
 ' War: Neither does it want for Horses,  
 ' insomuch that with a good Sum of Mo-  
 ' ney, we might soon raise a sufficient  
 ' Number of regular Troops to carry on  
 ' and maintain such a Design. I hope  
 ' our next Express will bring you the  
 ' News of our Success, which God Grant:  
 ' We arrived in this Bay the 30th past:  
 ' The whole Fleet is very near Water'd,  
 ' and we only expect a fair Wind to re-  
 ' move.

Whilst the Fleet was in the Bay, cer-  
 tain Advice was brought, That there  
 were in the adjacent Mountains 800 or  
 1000 of the Inhabitants of the Towns  
 and Places in the Neighbourhood,  
 who being weary of the *French* Yoke,  
 had declared for King *Charles III.* and  
 seized

seized the Town of *Denia*, not far from that Bay ; whereupon His Majesty appointed Major-General *Ramos*, who had served under the Prince of *Hesse* in the Siege of *Gibraltar*, to be Governour of that Place, sending with him thither about 400 Men for its greater Security. The 13th and 14th of *August*, N. S. the Wind blew very hard at East, which detained the Fleet some time, and from *Altea* to *Barcelona* they met with so many Calms, that it was the 22d. of that Month, before they could reach that Bay. The City of *Barcelona*, the Capital of *Catalonia*, and one of the most ancient in *Spain*, is situated in a Plain near the Sea, having a Mole, within which only Gallies and small Ships can enter. It is fortified round with Ten Bastions, and some old Towers. Its Ditch, in some Parts, is not very deep, and the Covered-way is not quite finished. The Castle and Citadel which is called *Montjuich*, is built upon a Hill on the West-side, commands the City, and is not commanded by any Ground thereabouts. The Country along that Coast is level, very fruitful, and well cultivated, being watered by many Rivers and Rills which run down from the Neighbouring Mountains ; for at about a League's Distance from the Sea, the Land begins to rise, and shapes it self into several Hills and Mountains one a-



bove another in the form of a Theatre, all full of Villages and Towns, Vineyards and Country Seats ; which makes a very agreeable Prospect all along the Sea-Coast, for a great way together. As soon as the Fleet had Anchored, they began to Fire from the Mole, and a Battery that is near the Sea, upon some of the Transport-Ships which stood in for the Shoar ; but the Enemy's Firing was to little purpose, and the Transport-Ships all anchored in such manner as they found most commodious for the Landing of the Forces on Board them. The Wind being Easterly, began to encrease, and made so great a Sea, that notwithstanding all the Diligence that could be used, it was impossible for them to get on Shoar that Day.

Upon the Arrival of the Fleet, *Don Francisco de Velasco*, Viceroy of *Catalonia*, gave Orders that they should burn all the Straw and Forage in the Country and Villages for a League round that City ; but notwithstanding this Precaution, there remained enough for all the Horse the Fleet had on Board. Before the Fleet arrived at *Barcelona*, the Prince of *Darmstadt* went with Two Frigats, to enquire into the Posture of Affairs in those Parts ; and of what Strength that City might be. His Highness put into *Mataro*, Four Leagues distant from *Barcelona* ; where ha-

having informed himself of what he judged necessary, and advised the People at *Vich*, who had declared for King *Charles*, to come down, he came away in order to rejoin the Fleet; and in his Passage gave Chace to Three Gallies of *Naples*, which the Day before had carried to *Barcelona* the D. of *Popoli*, a *Neapolitan*, who with Forty young Gentlemen of the same Nation, intended to go to *Madrid*, to serve in one of the Troops of the Life-Guards, of which he was Captain; and one Monsieur *de Abaray*, a *French-Man*, who was going to command part of the *French Troops* in *Castile*; but the Viceroy *Don Francisco de Velasco* detained them all at *Barcelona*, to assist him on this Occasion.

The Day following, the Wind began to abate; and the Prince of *Darmstadt* returned to the Fleet. The Gallies being hindered by a Calm, got away, tho' the *Prigues* had come up very near them. As soon as the Prince was arrived, the Forces began to land, which, by the right Disposition made by the Earl of *Peterborough*, and Sir *Cloudsley Shovel*, was perform'd in very good Order, tho' not without Difficulty, the Sea running very high, insomuch that the Soldiers, in some Places, were up to the Middle in Water. They met with no Opposition from the Enemy, who had all the Con-

veniencies imaginable on their side ; for  
 they might have come under Cover very  
 near to the landing Place : But no Body  
 appearing to disturb the landing, the In-  
 habitants of the Neighbouring Villages  
 began to come in with great Demonstra-  
 tions of Joy for the Arrival of the Fleet,  
 and of the Catholick King, and brought  
 Boards for the Soldiers to get out upon ;  
 and many of them ran into the Water to  
 carry the Officers ashoar upon their Backs.  
 The Troops landed about Three Quar-  
 ters of a League from the City, near a Ri-  
 ver called *Bassoz*, which lies on the East-  
 side, between the Town and a Place cal-  
 led *Badalona*. The Transport-Ships went  
 in close to the Shore, and had so ordered  
 their Boats, that they might every turn  
 carry near 3000 Men. The first that  
 landed were 200 Grenadiers, who were  
 immediately drawn up near the River ;  
 at the same time they were landing more  
 Men, and in little more than four Hours  
 there were Fifteen Battallions of Foot on  
 Shoar.

The 24th the Dragoons, and part of  
 the Horse, were landed ; and they join'd  
 the rest of the Forces, which were en-  
 camped about a Quarter of a League  
 from the Town, in a Place well forti-  
 fied by Nature, this Camp extending it  
 self on the Left near to the Sea, and be-  
 ing covered on the Right by the River

*Bas-*

*Bassor*, and by divers Hills and Defiles. The Circumference to the City being so large, that the Forces from the Fleet were not sufficient to guard all the posts, the People of the Country assisted them in securing all the Avenues. The same Day, came in the Ships which had been sent to *Denia*, with Advice, That both the City and Castle had surrendred, and the Inhabitants had declared for his Catholick Majesty *Charles III.* and that the Governor, who at first seemed willing to Defend it, having an Hour's time given him to resolve upon what he had to do, and a Bomb-Ketch being at the same time sent in near the Shoar, he offered to deliver up the City and Castle, provided they would secure to him his Rights and Privileges. Upon which *Don John Ramos*, a Major-General, was immediately made Governor, who, in a solemn Manner, took possession of the Place in the Name of his Catholick Majesty. There were found in the Castle 200 Men of the Militia, and 25 Pieces of Cannon. Most of the Days following, till the 27th, were spent in the landing of Tents, Ammunition, and some Artillery, in which Service the Country People were very useful; and great Numbers of the Inhabitants of *Vick* join'd the Confederate Forces.

After the Artillery, and heavy Baggage were landed, a Council of War was held on Board the Admiral; and his Catholick Majesty resolved to go on Shoar the Day following, to encourage this Expedition by his Presence, and shew himself to the People of the Country, who came from divers Parts in great Multitudes to see him. Accordingly His Majesty landed the 28th at Four in the Evening; and when he went from on Board, the whole Fleet saluted him, that by this the Inhabitants of *Barcelona* might be assured, that his Catholick Majesty was come with the Fleet. As soon as his Majesty got on Shoar, an infinite Number of People, who came from *Viech*, and divers other Towns and Villages, with great Acclamations, and repeated Cries, of *Long live the King*, ran to the Waterside, cast themselves at his Majesty's Feet, and kissed his Hand with a Thousand other Demonstrations of Joy, inso-much that it was a difficult Matter for his Majesty to get from so great and joyful a Multitude: But at last mounting on Horseback, he rid to the Camp, where the Forces were all drawn up in a Line to receive him; and when his Majesty was got to his Quarters, they saluted him with a treble Discharge of their small Arms.

The King having taken his Quarters near St. Martin's, behind the Right Wing of the Camp, the Earl of *Peterborough* order'd a Line to be drawn to secure both against any Surprize; and placed advanc'd Guards, at convenient Distances, for the same Purpose. It was then propos'd to attack the Town in Form, and to open the Trenches on the same side where the Army was encamp'd; of which the Viceroy having been apprehensive, he had caus'd a New Work to be cast up between the Two Bastions, that were most like to be attack'd: And besides, the Ground proving moorish on that side, and therefore unfit to make the Approaches, that Design was laid aside.

Some Days after his Catholick Majesty landed, there came new Orders from *England* to the General the Earl of *Peterborough*, which obliged his Lordship, and the rest of the Generals, to enter upon some Considerations, and not to proceed with the same Vigour in the Attack of *Barcelona*. It being judged too hazardous an Attempt, with so few Forces. The Prince of *Hesse* at length propos'd to the Earl of *Peterborough*, as a thing most Expedient, and, at the same time very feasible, to take the Cittadel and Castle of *Montjuich* by surprize, which would be a Means to reduce the City of *Barcelona* with the greater Ease, by reason of the  
ad-



advantageous Scituation of that Fort,  
 which commands the Place; and desired  
 that his Lordship would give him only  
 1000 Men, for that Purpose, offering  
 himself to conduct and command them.  
 The Earl of *Peterborough*, having taken  
 a View of Fort *Montjuich*, and of the  
 Town on that side, and maturely weigh'd  
 his Highness's Reasons, and consider'd  
 the Manner in which he intended to pro-  
 ceed in the Attack, not only concurr'd  
 with the Prince, and readily granted him  
 the 1000 Men he desired, but likewise  
 resolv'd to support his Highness himself  
 with 1000 Men more, and some Dra-  
 goons. The better to conceal this Design  
 from the Enemy, the Cannon, Stores and  
 Baggage were drawn off to be reimbarc'd,  
 and t'was given out, that the Army should  
 march by Land to meet the Fleet at *Terragona*. In the mean time, Scaling-Lad-  
 ders, and all things necessary for the At-  
 tempt upon Fort *Moutjuich* were got in a  
 readiness, and on Sunday, 13th of *Sept.*  
 about Six a Clock in the Evening, a De-  
 tachment of 400 Grenadiers, under the  
 Command of Colonel *Southwell*, with 600  
 Foot to support them, were ordered to  
 march, by the Way of *Serria*, towards  
*Terragona*; but about Ten at Night, the  
 Earl of *Peterborough* commanded them to  
 march directly to the Fort. About Mid-  
 night, that First Detachment was follow-  
 ed

ed by another of 1000 Men more, and to these were joined some Dragoons, who posted themselves in a Place called the *Covered Cross*, to hinder the Horse that should attempt to come out of the Town to cut them off. The greatest Part of the way not being passable for above one Man a Breast, and the Night very Dark, the First Detachment were near Twelve Hours in their March; so that it was Break of Day by that time they came to the Foot of the Mountain; and some Miquelets, who belonged to the Enemy, giving the Alarm to those in the Castle, and in the Town, the Prince of *Hesse*, upon his Arrival, found the Garrison in Arms, with Guards in their Outworks, who received the Confederates with a general Discharge of their Artillery, and small Arms. Hereupon the Prince of *Hesse*, and the Lord *Charlemont*, (who commanded that Day as Brigadier, by reason the *Dutch* Brigadier *Schonenberg*, whose Turn it was, happened to be indisposed) ordered Colonel *Southwell* to begin the Attack with the Grenadiers under him. This the Colonel performed with great Vigour, and undaunted Bravery, enter'd the Cover'd way, and the Ditch, got upon the Curtain which was not quite finished; and notwithstanding the continual Fire of the Enemy from all Parts, gained the Bulwark of a new Fortification, beat the  
 Enemy

Enemy out of it, and obliged them to abandon that Post, and all their Out-works, and to retire into the Donjon, or Castle. Several Officers, and private Men, were killed in these brisk Attacks; and Colonel *Southwell* was Thrice surrounded by the Enemy, but had still the good Fortune to get off.

Upon this Success, the Prince of *Hesse*, who was present every where, being desirous to push forward, and possess himself of a Post that could hinder the Enemies Communication with the Town, and which being in their Hands gave them the Advantage of receiving Succours from thence, advanced with great Eagerness, through all the Fire from Two Bulwarks, and a Curtain, without any shelter, and was Shot with a Musquet-Ball, which passing through his Thigh, tore an Artery; by which the Prince losing a great Quantity of Blood, after he had marched above Fifty Paces, animating his Men as though he knew nothing of his being wounded, at last fell down, the vital Spirits of that great Heart being no longer able to support him. The Prince thus falling, they carried him off to a little House that was near, and as soon as he was brought thither, before they could look upon the Wound, he expired, to the unexpressible Grief of the King, the Officers, and Soldiers, the Seamen,

men, and particularly the *Spaniards*, for the Loss of so great and so good a Man. This dismal Accident struck a Damp upon the Spirits of the Soldiers, who had great Confidence in the Prince; and as one Misfortune is generally attended by another, it happened that the Enemy, who were retired into the Donjon, perceiving some Disorder among the Confederates, either to deride, or decoy them, cryed out, *Long live King Charles*, and by Signs invited the Assailants to come to them: Hereupon Colonel *Allen*, with about 250 Men, advanced towards the Fort, whose Gate the *Spaniards* open'd, the better to cover their *Stratagem*, but when he came near it, they put themselves in a Posture to Fire upon him and his Men, and bid him Surrender, which he was obliged to do, there being no Possibility of Retreating. What disheartned the Besiegers yet more, was, that the Marquess *de Rubourgh*, marching out of *Barcelona*, to succour the Line of Communication, easily dispersed some *Catalans* that Guarded a Pass, and so brought a Supply of about 200 Grenadiers into the Citadel: Whereupon the Officer that commanded in Chief, gave Orders, for all the several Detachments of the Confederate Forces to retreat.

The News of all these Mischances being speedily brought to the E. of *Peterborough*

*rough*, his Excellency justly fired with Indignation at the Orders that had been given for the Troops to draw off, immediately countermanded those Orders, and drawing his Sword, and throwing away the Scabbard, said, *He was sure all brave Men would follow him.* With that, he put himself at the Head of the Detachments that were retreating, and so animated them by his Example, that they soon regain'd all the Ground they had quitted : His Lordship exposing himself to the greatest Danger, and posting himself at the Foot of the Donjon. Hereupon the Marquis of *Ribourg*, who had contributed to the Taking of Colonel *Allen*, and most of his Men, having reinforced the Garrison of the Castle with part of his Grenadiers, and sent the *English* Prisoners to the Town, fearing to be intercepted himself by the Earl of *Peterborough*, retired thither with all Speed. Soon after the *Miquelets* made themselves Masters of *St. Bertram's Fort*, whereby the Communication between the Town and the Citadel was entirely cut off.

The Confederates having made Lodgments to cover themselves, began to batter the Castle with five Pieces of Cannon that were found in *St. Bertram's Fort*, and Four others gain'd by the *English* in another Post ; but these Pieces being of too  
small

small a Bore, and the Walls very thick, this Cannonading had but little Effect. Hereupon it was resolv'd to ply the Enemy with Bombs and Granadoes to oblige them to surrender; but the Prince *Caraccioli della Torrella*, a Neapolitan, who commanded in the Absence of the Governour, (who being got into the Town Two Days before, could not return to the Castle) held out resolutely, for Two Days. But on the 17th of *September*, the Fort surrendered by this extraordinary Accident: Colonel *Southwell*, who commanded that Day in the Trenches, observing that the Bombs that were thrown by a *Dutch* Bombardier from a small Mortar in the Trenches, fell to the left of the Fort, and concluding that there was a Magazine in the Place, he travers'd the Mortar himself more to the Right, and fir'd it, and the Bomb falling directly into a little Chappel where the Garrison kept their Powder, blew up the Commanding Officer with Three or Four more. As soon as the Blast was over, all the Garrison came running out, and surrendered themselves Prisoners to Colonel *Southwell*, who upon the Success of the Bomb, was already advancing Sword in Hand, at the Head of his Men, to improve the Confusion which he observ'd the Garrison to be in. The Prisoners taken in the Castle, were these, Don *Juan Franco*



*Franco de Mena*, Lieutenant-Governour of the Castle, the Marquis *de Santelmo*, a Neapolitan Captain of Horse Grenadiers, Don *Juan Peſſa*, Lieutenant-Colonel of Horse. Don *Meguel de Lacerda*, Captain of Foot. Don *Juicomo Bind*, Captain. Don *Carlos Gandolfo*, Captain of Foot. Don *Manoel Carumbuto*, Captain. Don *Antonio Piane*, Captain of Foot. Don *Carlos de Hua*, Adjutant. Don *Nicolao de Admiſſis*, Adjutant. Lieutenant and Enſigns 7, Soldiers 300. The King of *Spain*, and the Earl of *Peterborough*, to acknowledge Colonel *Southwell's* Services, made him Governour of that Fortreſs, towards the taking whereof he had ſo greatly contributed.

This Succeſs was the more conſiderable, not only becauſe that Cittadel commands the City of *Barcelona*, but likewiſe becauſe it rendred the Attack of the latter leſs Difficult, the Fortifications of the Town being weakeſt on that ſide. Nor did the Earl of *Peterborough* loſe time in improving this Advantage: For as ſoon as *Stanbope's* Brigade, and ſome other Troops, were come to that ſide of the Town, he cauſed the Trenches to be open'd, and Four Batteries of Cannon, and Two of Morters to be erected; in which Service both the Miquelets, many of whom upon the taking of Fort *Montjuich* began to enter into Pay, and the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Seamen, ſhew'd a great deal of Forwardneſs

ness and Alacrity: While the Batteries were erecting, our Bomb-Vessels threw 412 Shells into the Town, which occasion'd a great Confusion and Consternation among the People. Don *Francisco de Velasco* seeing these Preparations, sent out of the Town many of the Inhabitants; secur'd others whom he suspected to be well affected to King *Charles*, and made all the necessary Dispositions for a vigorous Defence.

His Catholick Majesty having generously granted his Protection to all those that came out of *Barcelona*, and order'd the greatest part of the Forces to march to the side of *Montjuich*, remov'd his own Quarters towards *Serria*, that he might be nearer to the Attacks: The *Miquelets* and *Catalans* that had declared for his Majesty, with a Body of regular Forces, remaining Masters of all the Avenues, and keeping the City closely block'd up on the other side. On the 22d of *September*, the Batteries began to play, and, at the same time, Eight *English* and *Dutch* Ships cannonaded the Town from the Sea. The first were so well serv'd by the Officers and Gunners of the Fleet, that they fir'd all their Pieces at once, like the Broad-side of a Ship: At the sight of which King *Charles*, who went often to Fort *Montjuich* to view the Attacks, was extremely pleased, and encourag'd the  
Sea;

Seamen by Donatives. Those Batteries fired with so much Success, that on the 3d. of *October* there was a large Breach, whereupon the Earl of *Peterborough* summon'd Don *Francisco de Velasco* to surrender the Place, offering him some honourable Terms, but declaring withal, That he must not expect the like Treatment, if he did not comply immediately. The Viceroy, who was resolv'd to hold out to the last Extremity; and for that purpose had cast up an Intrenchment, and made Mines and Fougades behind the Breach, return'd a civil Answer, but, according to the *Spanish* Temper, full of Rodomontado's. Thereupon the Earl of *Peterborough* order'd the Batteries to Fire with more Vigour than ever; and the same, *Dutch* Bombardier, who look'd after the Mortar that made so much Execution in the *Donjon*, and now had the Direction of the great Bomb Battery, with great Skill, fir'd at once Three Bombs, whereby the Intrenchment and Mines were blown up, and the Breach it self made wider.

Upon the great Success of those Three Bombs, the Earl of *Peterborough*, who was in Person at the great Battery of Guns said, *That if he had Two Thousand Men in readiness he would immediately Storm the Town*: But it being late, he retired to his Quarters, from whence he writ to the Vice-

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Viceroy, That as the Garrison could expect no Relief, he advis'd him to prevent the Consequences of an Assault, and that this was the last Letter he should receive from him: Hereupon the Viceroy consented to Capitulate, and the next Day, at 8 in the Morning, Brigadier General *Stanbope* was sent into *Barcelona* as an Hostage, and the Count *de Ribera* came into the Camp in the same Quality. The Viceroy made several extravagant Demands, the debating whereof continued till the 9th. He desired, among other things, to be conducted to *Terragona* or *Tortosa*, but they convinc'd him of the Impossibility of it, the latter having declared for King *Charles*, and the other being actually besieg'd. He desired afterwards to be transported by Sea with his Garrison, to *St. Felix*, near *Palamos*, and be conducted from thence to *Gironne*. This was at last granted him, and the same Day, being the 9th of *October*, the Capitulation was sign'd in the Evening; and it was agreed, among other Points, That the *Angel Gate* and *Bastion* should immediately be deliver'd up to the Army of the Allies, and the whole City Four Days after, when the Garrison should march out with all the marks of Honour, the Foot thro' the Breach, Flying Colours, &c. and the Horse thro' *St. Anthony's Gate*; and that they should carry off 16 Pieces of

of Cannon, and Three Mortars. The Tenders of the Fleet were sent to the Mole the 13th in the Morning to lade the Artillery and Equipage of the Garrison, and Thirteen Transport Ships, under Convoy of some *English* Frigats, were appointed to transport the Garrison to *St. Felix*; but the same Day the King of *Spain* receiv'd Advice, that *Girona* was surrendred to him, and the Earl of *Peterborough* having acquainted Don *Fran- cisco de Velasco* with that Advice it was agreed, that the Garrison should be transported to *Roses* the 14th.

Accordingly the Garrison was preparing to march out on the 14th of *October* in the Morning, when abundance of *Miquelets*, prompted by the Hopes of Plunder, being got into the Town thro' the unguarded Breach, and joining themselves to many of the Inhabitants, whom the Viceroy's Violences and Extortions, together with the Report that he designed to carry away several Prisoners, contrary to the Capitulation, had exasperated; the whole City was presently in an Uproar, and not only the Houses of the *French*, and other Partisans of the Duke of *Anjou*, were rifled by the greedy Rabble, but the Viceroy himself and his Garrison, were like to feel the Effects of their Fury. The Noise of this Tumult having reach'd the Earl of *Peterborough's*

Earl,

Ears, his Lordship with an admirable presence of Mind, put himself immediately at the Head of a Troop of Dragoons, and some Companies of Grenadiers; enter'd the Town thro' the *Angel-Gate*, march'd whither the Confusion was greatest, appear'd the Disorder, put a Stop to the Plundering; prevented the Slaughter of the Garrison, and contain'd his own Men within the Rules of strict Discipline; with a Generosity, Courage, and Composedness of Soul, scarce to be paralleld in Modern or Ancient History. The first Thing his Excellency did, was to secure the Ladies and Women of the best Quality, who had retired into a Convent, at which he set a good Guard; this done, he took all imaginable Care of the Officers and others, who had also retired to another Place, nay, he expos'd his own Life to the greatest Danger, to save those of his Enemies; and it was observ'd, That a Miquelet seeing the Duke of *Popoli* near his Lordship, fired at him, but miss'd his Mark; and the Bullet went thro' his Lordships Perriwig, which oblig'd him to put that Duke into a House, and set a Guard before the Door to prevent any further Attempt upon his Life. The Tumult being thus compos'd, his Lordship caus'd Proclamation to be made in all the publick Places of *Barcelona*; 'That if any Persons had any Law-



'ful Demands upon Don *Francisco de Ve-*  
 'lasco, they should repair to the Town-  
 'House, and there enter their Claims,  
 'and his Lordship would take care to see  
 'them satisfied: Whice Piece of Justice,  
 together with his great Affability and  
 Condescention to all Sorts of People; and  
 his perfect Disinterestedness, wonderfully  
 endeared his Lordship to all the *Catalans*.  
 It is also observable, That the Magistrates  
 of *Barcelona* having waited upon the Earl  
 to know what Place he desired to Pitch  
 upon for the Exercise of his Religion, his  
 Lordship reply'd, 'That wherever he  
 'had his Quarters, he had Conveniency  
 'enough for himself, and his Attendants,  
 'to Worship God; and as for the rest of  
 'the Army, that they should strictly fol-  
 'low the Rules of War, and perform Di-  
 'vine Service among themselves, with-  
 'out giving any Disturbance or Offence  
 'to any Body: This prudent Answer  
 was extreamly grateful to the Inhabi-  
 tants, the *French* Emissaries having in-  
 dustriously reported, that the Protes-  
 tants would take their Churches from  
 them. The next Day after the Tumult,  
 on which his Lordship Nobly treated the  
 Gentlemen and Ladies at his own Charge,  
 the Shops were opened as in time of  
 Peace, and the whole City of *Barcelona*  
 in a profound Tranquility; however the  
 People were still so incensed against Don  
 Fran-

*Francisco de Velasco*, that the Earl of *Peterborough* thought it necessary to have a Guard of 800 Men, when he carried him on Board the Fleet, in order to be transported either to *Alicant*, or *Malaga*, where he desired to be carried, not thinking himself secure in *Roses*, which by this time, was the only Place in *Catalonia* that had not declared for King *Charles III.* Thus was accomplished the Conquest of the largest and richest Province in *Spain*, with an Army scarce double the Number of the Garrison of *Barcelona*; to the Eternal Honour of the Earl of *Peterborough*, who has evidenced this Truth, *That a strong Resolution, and a bold courageous Man, can bring that to pass, which appears Miraculous.* Nor must we forget to say, That all the other Generals, Admirals, Officers, private Soldiers, and Common Seamen, who acted under his Lordship in this memorable Expedition, deserve each their Proportionable Share of the Honour.

*Barcelona* was no sooner surrendered, and Things put into tolerable Order, but advice was dispatched of it, to *England* and *Holland* by the King of *Spain* himself as well as by the Generals and Admirals, but the Winds proving a long time Contrary its impossible to express how impatient we were to hear directly from thence, but at length to our great Joy on

the 22d of Nov. the *Canturbury* arrived at *St. Helen's*. My Lord *Shannon* and Brigadier *Stanbope*, came in Her and brought particularly the following Letters, from the King of *Spain*, and the Earl of *Peterborough* to the Queen.

*Madam, my Sister,*

‘ I Had not delay’d to remind Your  
 ‘ Majesty of my sincere Respects, had  
 ‘ I not waited for a good Occasion of doing it, which I have now met with, in  
 ‘ having the Honour to let you know,  
 ‘ That the Town of *Barcelona* has Surrendered to me by Capitulation. I make  
 ‘ no doubt but You will receive this great  
 ‘ News with an entire Satisfaction, as  
 ‘ well because this happy Success is but  
 ‘ an Effect of Your Ever glorious Arms,  
 ‘ as by reason of those kind and tender  
 ‘ Sentiments of a Parent, with which  
 ‘ You consider me, and all that may contribute to the Advancement of my Interest.

‘ I must do this Justice to all Your Officers and Common Soldiers, and in particular to my Lord *Peterborough*, that  
 ‘ he has shewn, throughout this Expedition, a Constancy, Valour and Conduct, worthy the Choice which Your  
 ‘ Majesty has made of him ; and that he  
 ‘ could not give me greater Satisfaction  
 ‘ than he has done, of the great Zeal  
 ‘ and

' and Application which he has equally  
 ' shewed for my Interest and Service. I  
 ' owe the same Justice to Your Brigadier-  
 ' General *Stanhope*, upon Account of his  
 ' great Zeal, Attention, and most prudent  
 ' Conduct, of which he has given me  
 ' Proofs on all Manner of Occasions; as  
 ' also to all Your Officers of the Fleet,  
 ' and principally to Your Worthy Admi-  
 ' ral *Shovell*, assuring Your Majesty, That  
 ' he has Seconded me in this Expedition  
 ' with an Inconceivable Readiness and  
 ' Application, and that no Admiral can  
 ' ever make me more Content than he  
 ' has done. During the Siege of *Barcelo-*  
 ' *na*, some of Your Majesty's Ships, toge-  
 ' ther with the Troops of the Country,  
 ' have reduced the Town of *Terragona*,  
 ' and the Officers remained Prisoners of  
 ' War; other Troops of the Country at  
 ' the same Time made themselves Masters  
 ' of the Town of *Girona*, by a Stratagem:  
 ' The Town of *Lerida* has submitted to  
 ' me, as has also the Town of *Tortosa*, on  
 ' the River *Ebro*: So that all the Places  
 ' in *Catalonia* are taken except the Town  
 ' of *Roses*. Some Places in *Aragon*, not  
 ' far from *Saragossa*, have declared for  
 ' me; and the Castle of *Denia*, in *Valen-*  
 ' *tia*, still holds out, and has repulsed the  
 ' Enemy, 400 of their Horse have entred  
 ' into my Service, and a great Number of  
 ' their Foot have deserted. This, Ma-

'dam, is the Condition in which Your  
 'Arms, and the Inclination of the Peo-  
 'ple, have placed my Affairs. I need  
 'not tell You what puts a Stop to the  
 'Course of these Conquests, It is neither  
 'the Season, nor the Enemy ; those are  
 'no Obstacles to your Troops, who de-  
 'fire nothing more than to be in Action,  
 'under the Conduct they now are. The  
 'taking of *Barcelona* with so small a Num-  
 'ber of Troops is remarkable enough ;  
 'but few Examples will be found of  
 'what has happened in this Siege, 7 or  
 '8000 Men of Your Troops, and 2000  
 'Miquelets, have surrounded and invested  
 'a Place which 30000 *French* were not a-  
 'ble to do.

'After a March of Thirteen Hours,  
 'they climbed up Rocks and Precipices,  
 'to attack a Fortification stronger than  
 'the Town, of which the Earl of *Peter-*  
 'borough sends you a Plan ; and Two Ge-  
 'nerals entred with the Grenadiers on  
 'this Attack with Sword in Hand, where  
 'the Prince of *Hesse* met with a glorious  
 'Death, after so many Noble Actions ;  
 'and I hope that his Brother and his Fa-  
 'mily, will always have Your Majesty's  
 'Protection. With 800 Men they forced  
 'the Cover'd-way, and all the Intrench-  
 'ments and Works, one after another, to  
 'the last Retreat, against 500 Men of the  
 'Troops that Guarded the Place, besides  
 'the

' the Reinforcement they had received ;  
 ' and in Three Days after they were Ma-  
 ' sters of the Place. The Town was at-  
 ' tacked under the Castle, and the Cannon  
 ' and Artillery were again landed with  
 ' inconceivable Pains and Labour, Two  
 ' Camps were maintained, and a Com-  
 ' munication preserved between them,  
 ' though near Three Leagues Distant  
 ' from each other, against a Garrison al-  
 ' most as Numerous as our Army, and  
 ' who in Horse were twice as strong as  
 ' our selves. The first Camp was so well  
 ' Intrenched, that it was defended with  
 ' 2000 Men, besides the Dragoons, while  
 ' the Attack was carried on with the Rest;  
 ' and as soon as a Breach was made, the  
 ' Disposition was formed for giving the  
 ' Assault with the whole Army. These,  
 ' Madam, are Circumstances that per-  
 ' haps distinguish this Action from any  
 ' other.

' There happen'd another Accident  
 ' which was never known before : The  
 ' Cruelties of the pretended Viceroy, and  
 ' the Report that he intended to carry  
 ' away several Prisoners, contrary to the  
 ' Capitulation, had stirred up the Burghers  
 ' and some of the Country to take Arms ;  
 ' the Garrison being employed in loading  
 ' their Baggage in order to march out the  
 ' next Day, found themselves in a very  
 ' great Confusion, and all things tending



' to a Slaughter, when Your Majesty's  
 ' Troops entered the Town with the Earl  
 ' of *Peterborough*; and instead of busying  
 ' themselves with Plundering, as is usual  
 ' on such Occasions, they appeased the  
 ' Disorder, and saved the Town, and e-  
 ' ven the Lives of their Enemies,  
 ' with a Discipline and Generosity  
 ' without Example. Nothing remains,  
 ' but that I return you my most respectful  
 ' Thanks for having sent me so great a  
 ' Fleet, and so good and valiant Troops  
 ' to assist me. After such happy Begin-  
 ' nings, I thought it proper, according to  
 ' the Opinion of Your Generals and Ad-  
 ' mirals, to maintain in Person the Con-  
 ' quests we have made, and to shew my  
 ' Subjects, who are so Affectionate to my  
 ' Person, that I cannot abandon them.  
 ' I receive so great an Assistance from  
 ' Your generous Nation, that I am over-  
 ' come with Your Goodness, and in the  
 ' greatest Confusion, that I should be the  
 ' Occasion of so great an Expence for the  
 ' supporting of my Interest: But, Ma-  
 ' dam, I give up my own Person, and my  
 ' Subjects in *Catalonia*, who expose their  
 ' Lives and Fortunes upon the Assurances  
 ' they have of Your generous Protection.  
 ' Your Majesty and the Council know  
 ' better than we, what is necessary for our  
 ' Preservation; we shall wait for Your  
 ' Majesty's Succours with an entire Con-  
 ' fidence

' fidence in Your Goodness and Wisdom. ,  
 ' It may be seen what Forces are necessa-  
 ' ry : It may also be seen how great a Di-  
 ' version we shall give to *France* : It can-  
 ' not be doubted but they will make their  
 ' utmost Efforts against me as soon as pos-  
 ' sible. and I doubt not but the same Ef-  
 ' forts will be used by my Allies to defend  
 ' me. What can be said to You, Ma-  
 ' dam? Your Goodness gives You the  
 ' Inclination, and Your Power furnishes  
 ' you with the Means, to support those  
 ' whom the Tyranny of *France* would op-  
 ' press. . All I can suggest to your Wis-  
 ' dom and that of your Allies is, That the  
 ' Forces employed in this Country will  
 ' not remain useless to the Publick Good,  
 ' but will be under an Obligation and a  
 ' Necessity to act with the utmost Vigour  
 ' against the Enemy. I am ever, with the  
 ' most sincere Affection Respect and  
 ' Gratitude.

*From the Camp at Senia,*  
*before Barcelona,*  
 Oct. 22. 1705.

*Madam, my Sister,*  
*Your most Affectionate*  
*Brother,*

CHARLES.

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THE

THE King of *Spain* has very obligingly eased me of the Necessity of giving Your Majesty an account of Particulars : Upon the whole, I believe, Your Majesty's great Goodness will make you graciously accept of my Endeavours. I shall only say, Madam, my Thoughts and Actions shall never have any other View but Your Majesty's Glory, and the Good of my Country.

I would say more to Your Majesty of your Officers and Troops ; of the great Assistance from the *English* Fleet ; of the Courage, Chearfulness, and exact Obedience of your Soldiers ; if I did not think their Actions did sufficiently recommend them to your Majesty's good Opinion, and to the World : But I must not omit to let Your Majesty know, how happy we have been in a perfect Agreement with the Officers of the States-General of Sea and Land : Nothing has been desired from the *Dutch* Generals, which has not been comply'd with, even beyond what could be hoped, or reasonably desired.

I do not solicit Your Majesty for the necessary Support of all kinds for this happy Beginning : Your Majesty, Your Allies, and your Parliament, can never abandon a King Beginning his  
Reign,

'Reign, with an Action of such Resolu-  
 'tion and Courage, nor a whole Provi-  
 'dence, and your own Troops entirely  
 'depending upon your Wisdom and  
 'Goodness. We all rest assured of the  
 'Care and Protection of the Best of  
 'Princes; and have nothing so earnestly  
 'to desire of Heaven, as the Preservati-  
 'on of your Sacred Person, and the long  
 'Continuance of a Life of such Conse-  
 'quence to the whole World.

The King of *Spain* having made his  
 Entry into *Barcelona*, and received the  
 Oath of Fidelity of his Subjects, a Coun-  
 cil of the Land and Sea-Generals was  
 held, wherein it was thought fit to com-  
 ply with the Resolution of the King of  
*Spain* who had declared, That he would  
 venture his own Person with the the *Ca-*  
*talans*, and that the Earl of *Peterborough*  
 should continue with that Prince with the  
 Land Forces, and all the Marines that  
 could be spared from the Service of the  
 Ships. The Season of the Year being far  
 spent, it was resolved that Sir *Cloudesty*  
*Shovel*, and Admiral *Allemonde*, should  
 make the best of his way Home, and  
 that 25 *English*, and 15 *Dutch* Ships  
 should Winter at *Lisbon*, under the Com-  
 mand of Sir *John Leake* and Rear-Admi-  
 ral *Wassenaer*. They left Four *English*  
 and Two *Dutch* Frigots at *Barcelona*, and  
 th

the Fleet having sailed from thence, landed at *Malaga* and *Alicant*, Don *Vehis* *co*, and about 1000 Men of the Garrison of *Barcelona*, the rest having listed themselves in the Service of King *Charles*. Sir *Claude* arrived the 6th of *Novemb.* (O. S.) at *Gibraltar*, sailed from thence the 9th, and arrived the 26th at *St. Helens*, and few Days after came to *London*.

Whilst the Well affected *Miquelets* and *Catalans*, some of them headed by the *Marquis de Cifuentes*, who had declared for King *Charles*, were securing themselves in the Cities and Towns of *Terragona*, *Tortosa*, *Lerida*, *Gironne*, &c. which they had seized during the Siege of *Barcelona*, His Majesty made use of the Troopers and Horses of the late Garrison of that City to form a Regiment of 500 *Dragoons* for his Guards; the Command of which he gave to Count *Zinzendorf*, Major-General, and Lord of his Bed Chamber, appointing Colonel *Rientort*, a Gentleman, who had distinguished himself both in the Defence of *Gibraltar*, and in the Attack of *Montjuich*, to be his Lieutenant-Colonel, with a Commission of Colonel. Some time after the States of *Catalonia* resolved to raise Six other Regiments for his Majesty's Service, which Levy was soon compleated.

Her Majesty's Arms having thus gloriously Triumphed every where in *Catalonia*, there was some Allay upon them on the side of *Portugal*, tho' our expectations of Success were much heightened, from the Conduct of a General, who in all appearance, had many less Difficulties to encounter with, I know very well the greatest Part of the Blame was laid upon his *Dutch* Colleague, but who ever considers with what Bravery, Conduct, Vigilance and Intrepidity, that Gentleman has ever acquitted himself at *Landen*, *Namur*, *Echoven*, and indeed every where else, can scarce be brought to give Credit to it: Perhaps the Fault did not fall wholly to the Share of the *Portuguese* Commanders neither; Let them take it amongst them; 'tis certain they were one Way or another, short in Intelligence; we'll give you the thing as it was related at that time. Indeed the King of *Portugal* was all this Season indisposed: However, the Siege of *Badajoz* was at last resolved on, the Particulars of which Enterprize are contain'd in the following Letter, dated from the Confederate Army before that Place, October 11th, N. S.

'THE Siege of this Place was so little expected, that I do not question but you will be surprized to hear of it, after the former Accounts you had of  
the



the Disposition in these Parts. All our  
 Forces being drawn together in the  
 Neighbourhood of *Elvas*, the Marquis  
*das Minas*, who commands in Chief,  
 held several Councils of War, to regu-  
 late the Operations of the Campaign.  
 There is no need, I suppose, to tell you  
 that the Generals were divided in their  
 Opinions; for it can scarce happen o-  
 therwise. Some propos'd to go directly  
 to *Merida*, to destroy the Magazines  
 the Enemy had in that Place; others  
 propos'd to march into *Spain* another  
 Way than by *Estremadura*; and others  
 proposed the Siege of *Badajoz*, as the  
 most reasonable and advantageous En-  
 terprize. This last Sentiment prevail-  
 ed, but the Resolution was kept so pri-  
 vate, that no Body knew any thing of  
 it, till we came in sight of this Place.  
 The Generals being sensible that  
 the Divisions that have hitherto  
 happen'd about the Niceties of Com-  
 mand, have been a great Hindrance to  
 the Execution of their Projects, resolv'd  
 to prevent the like Inconveniency for  
 the Future, and agreed on the following  
 Articles: But I must tell you before,  
 that besides the Marquis *das Minas*, our  
 Generalissimo, we have Three Camp  
 Masters Generals, viz. the Earl of Gal-  
 way, the Baron *Fagel*, and the Conde de  
*Corjana*, who commanded each in turn,

‘ for a Week, all the Forces under the  
 ‘ Generalissimo. The Articles are as  
 ‘ follows:

1. ‘ The Camp Master-General, du-  
 ‘ ring the Week of his Command, shall  
 ‘ have no particular Post.

2. ‘ The other Camp Master-General,  
 ‘ who is immediately to command the  
 ‘ Week following, is to command the  
 ‘ Right-Wing of the whole Army; and  
 ‘ the other Camp Master-General the  
 ‘ Left-Wing, and observe this Regulati-  
 ‘ on in their respective Turns.

3. ‘ The General of the Cavalry, be-  
 ‘ sides the Command of all the Horse of  
 ‘ the Army, is to command the Right-  
 ‘ Wing of the first Line.

4. ‘ General *Windbam* is to command  
 ‘ the Left-Wing of the first Line.

5. ‘ All the Infantry of the first Line  
 ‘ is to be commanded by General *Frei-  
 sheim*.

6. ‘ The Conde *de St. Joan* shall com-  
 ‘ mand the Right-Wing of the Second  
 ‘ Line, and Don *Francisco de Santa Cruz*  
 ‘ the Left.

7. ‘ The Marquis *de Montandre* is to  
 ‘ command the *Portuguese* of the first  
 ‘ Line, and Don *Joan Manuel*, the *Portu-  
 guese* Foot of the Second Line.

8. ‘ The

8. 'The Two Forreign Major-Generals of Horse are to command their respective Troops on the Left-Wing of the first Line, under General *Windham*.

9. 'When the Army shall stand to their Arms, the Senior of the Two Forreign Major-Generals of Foot shall command the Foreign Infantry of the Second Line, and the other shall command the Foreign Foot of the First Line, under General *Freisheim*; but in all other things the Generals shall keep to themselves the Detail of the Troops of their respective Nations, exclusive from others, and give their Orders separately.

10. 'If any other Serjeant Majors in the *Portuguese* Service come to the Army, they shall have their Posts on the Wings of the First Line.

11. 'The Major-Generals of the Foreign Troops are to be employed after the *Portuguese Terces*, according to the Dates of their Commission.

'These Articles being concerted and agreed upon between the Earl of *Galway*, and General *Fagel*, the 28th of *September*, were approved by the Marquis *das Minas*, General of Arms.

'This great Difficulty about Command being thus removed, by the Prudence of the Generals, all the Forces decamp-

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'ed and redevous'd on the River *Caya*  
 'the 30th of *September*, and the 1st of  
 'this Month we continued our March  
 'directly towards *Badajox*. The 2d we  
 'marched again, and passed the *Guadiana*  
 'without any opposition, to our great  
 'Surprize, and this made us believe, that  
 'the Marechal of *Tesse* had been deceived  
 'by some Reports our Generals had in-  
 'dustriously spread abroad of our march-  
 'ing for another Expedition. Some De-  
 'tachments of their Troops came pretty  
 'near to observe our March, but retir'd,  
 'full speed, upon the Approach of some  
 'Squadrons detach'd to fall upon them.  
 'The 3d we encamp'd before *Badajox*,  
 'and without any loss of time, disposed  
 'every thing for the opening the Trenches,  
 'which was done the 4th, between 4 and  
 '5 of the Clock in the Afternoon, near  
 'the Gate of *Merida*, within 100 Paces  
 'of the Cover'd-Way. This Service  
 'was perform'd by the *Portuguese*, assist-  
 'ed by the Engineers of the States General.  
 'The Enemy made a great Fire upon  
 'them, but yet they had in all but Three  
 'Men kill'd, and some few wounded.  
 'The 5th the *Portuguese* in the Trenches  
 'were reliev'd by the *English*, and the  
 'Works carried on with a great deal of  
 'Vigour. The 6th Count *Dona*, with  
 'an *English*, and Two *Dutch* Battallions,  
 'reliev'd the *English*, and the same Even-  
 'ing

ing our heavy Artillery, Mortars and  
 Ammunition, arriv'd in our Camp un-  
 der a strong Guard. The 7th the Gene-  
 rals thought fit to change the Disposition  
 of the Army and one Half of the Forces  
 were sent over the *Guadiana* to hinder  
 the Enemy from putting any Succour,  
 into the Place, and the necessary Bridges  
 for the Communication of Quarters  
 were made with all the desir'd Speed.  
 The 8th General *Fagel* arriv'd in the  
 Camp, and before I proceed any further  
 I must tell you, that that General had  
 long ago desir'd the States to go for  
*Holland*, and having receiv'd that Permis-  
 sion the 30th past, he took his leave of  
 the Generals, and set out the 2d Instant  
 for *Lisbon*. He was arriv'd at *Monte-*  
*more* in his Way thither, when he re-  
 ceiv'd a Letter from the Secretary of  
 State of the King of *Portugal*, whereby  
 he signify'd, that it was His Majesty's  
 Pleasure, that he should return to our  
 Army, and the Letter was so obliging,  
 but at the same time so very pressing,  
 that he comply'd therewith. We car-  
 ried on our Approaches the 9th and 10th  
 with a great deal of Success, and work'd  
 on the Batteries with so much Diligence,  
 that last Night we began to throw  
 Bombs into the Town, and this Morn-  
 ing fired from Three Batteries of Can-  
 non, whereby we hope to oblige the  
 Gar-

' Garrison to capitulate in a few Days.  
 ' I shall tell you nothing of the Strength  
 ' of the Garrison, because we have no  
 ' certain Account thereof, but how strong  
 ' so ever they be, our Engineers are of  
 ' Opinion, that the Place cannot hold out  
 ' above a Fortnight. The Marschal of  
 ' *Tesse* is posted at *Talavera* between *Bada-*  
 ' *jox* and *Merida*, within Three Leagues  
 ' of our Camp, where he is assembling  
 ' all his Forces to relieve *Badajox*; but  
 ' if our Advices prove true, he has not  
 ' above 8000 Men, Horse and Foot, and  
 ' even not 7000, according to other Ad-  
 ' vices, so that he is not in a Condition  
 ' to disturb us. The Generals have re-  
 ' solv'd, in a Council War, That if Mon-  
 ' sieur *de Tesse* makes any Motions, this  
 ' way, the Army shall leave a small Bo-  
 ' dy for the Security of the Trenches, and  
 ' march to fight him, insomuch, that  
 ' we do not question the taking of *Bada-*  
 ' *jox*, and are in hopes, besides to beat  
 ' the Enemy, if they give us an Oppor-  
 ' tunity to fall upon them.

This Siege was carried on with so much  
 Success, and all Measures seem'd so well  
 concerted, that it was thought almost im-  
 possible the Enterprize should Miscarry,  
 as it did by an unforeseen Accident: On  
 the 11th of *October* (N. S. ) in the After-  
 noon, a Bomb of the Enemy fell upon  
 one



one of the Batteries, and blew up the Powder, and some of the Gunners, whereupon the rest ran away. The Earl of *Galway*, and the Baron *Fagel*, repaired thither immediately, and found the Platform spoil'd and some other Damage; and as they were upon that Battery, to encourage the Soldiers, and had both their Arms lifted up, so that they touched one another, a Cannon-Ball from the Old-Castle came between them, took off the Sleeve of Monsieur *Fagel*, and struck off the Right Hand of my Lord *Galway*, a little below the Elbow. Notwithstanding which his Lordship continued some time at the same Place, giving his Orders, but he was at last obliged to be carried away, and have his Arm cut off. General *Fagel* took upon him the Command of the Army, under the Marquis *des Mines*, as Camp Master-General; and the Batteries continued to Fire with so much Success, that the Besiegers expected to Storm the Place the 15th of *Octob* (N. S.) or the next Day at the farthest: But how the Place came to be reliev'd may be seen in the following Letter dated *Octob. 14th*, from the Camp before *Badajox*.

‘ THE Mareschal *Tesse*, who was assembling his Forces at *Talavera*, within Three Leagues of our Camp, was very well informed of the Condition

' on of the Garrison, and therefore re-  
 ' solved to run the risk of losing his Ar-  
 ' my, or to relieve the Place : And that  
 ' it may be better understood how he did  
 ' effect it this Day, it will be necessary  
 ' to say something of the Situation of *Ba-*  
 ' *dajox*, and of the Disposition of our Ar-  
 ' my. *Badajox* lies on the Left side of the  
 ' *Guadiana*, and on the other side of that  
 ' River there is a Fort called *St. Christo-*  
 ' *pher's*, and some Hills, which are a De-  
 ' fence of that Place on that side. There  
 ' run likewise a little River into the *Guadi-*  
 ' *ana*, call'd the *Chevera*. Our Army being not  
 ' numerous enough to invest *Badajox*, was  
 ' encamped before the Place, our Left  
 ' close to the *Guadiana* ; but such Dispo-  
 ' sitions were made, that upon any sudden  
 ' Motion of the Enemy, we might pass  
 ' that River. *Talavera* lies within Three  
 ' Leagues of this Camp, between *Badajox*  
 ' and *Merida*, likewise on the Left-side of  
 ' *Guadiana*. The 13th, before break of  
 ' of Day, a *French* Dragoon came over to  
 ' us, and reported that the Enemy had  
 ' decamped the Night before, but our  
 ' Parties which were sent abroad to get  
 ' Intelligence of their Montions, reported  
 ' that Advice was false. The Generals  
 ' took, however, new Precautions, and  
 ' the Conde de *St. Joan*, General of the  
 ' Cavalry of *Tras los Montes*, sent out di-  
 ' vers Parties abroad, of such Troops as  
 ' knew

' knew the Country better, and from  
 ' these Precautions we expected that the  
 ' Enemy should make no Motion with-  
 ' out our Knowledge. In the Night  
 ' between the 13th and 14th, Two other  
 ' Dragoons came over to our Left-Wing,  
 ' and Lieutenant-General *Windham* sent  
 ' them immediately to General *Fagel*.  
 ' They reported, that the Army under  
 ' the Marechal of *Tesse* was in motion,  
 ' but they could not tell whether they had  
 ' passed the *Guadiana*, or were marching  
 ' on this side to surprize our Camp. Up-  
 ' on this Uncertainty, and the Night be-  
 ' ing very dark, the Army continued in  
 ' the same Place, but in a Readiness to  
 ' receive the Enemy. As soon as it began  
 ' to be light, General *Fagel* repaired to the  
 ' Left-Wing, and in his Way, was in-  
 ' formed by a *Portuguese* Trooper, sent  
 ' by the Conde de *St. Joan*, that the Par-  
 ' ties that were abroad, had taken Two  
 ' *Spanish* Troopers, who reported that  
 ' their Army had made no Motion; but  
 ' few Minutes after another Trooper  
 ' brought Advice, that the Van-Guard of  
 ' the Enemy appeared on the other side  
 ' of the River, and, indeed, they march'd  
 ' with so much Diligence, that they were  
 ' soon drawn up in Batallia, flanking our  
 ' Left-Wing. As they were ready to  
 ' march, we expected Orders to pass the  
 ' River to attack them, but General *Fagel*  
 ' thought

' thought it dangerous to venture to pass  
 ' the same, which we could not do but in  
 ' Two Columns, against the Front of the  
 ' Enemy, whereby they would have had  
 ' a great Advantage, and would not take  
 ' it upon himself alone ; and having call'd  
 ' the Conde de *St. Joan*, Lieutenant-Ge-  
 ' neral *Windham*, the Majors-General *Har-*  
 ' *vey* and *Tennapel*, Brigadier *Drymben*, and  
 ' the Baron de *Winderfelt*, it was not  
 ' thought adviseable to pass the River  
 ' with the Left-Wing alone, but with the  
 ' whole Army ; whereupon the Army  
 ' made a Motion, and the Marquis *das*  
 ' *Minas* with the Right-Wing, and Baron  
 ' *Fagel* with the Left, passed the *Guadiana*,  
 ' and the Infantry in the middle, over  
 ' Two Bridges. This March was per-  
 ' form'd with a great deal of Expedition,  
 ' but the Enemy were as diligent to re-  
 ' tire ; and before we could come up  
 ' with them they passed the *Chevora* (over  
 ' a Stone Bridge which might have been  
 ' broken down, or secured) drawing up  
 ' their Army behind that River, and ha-  
 ' ving *Badajoz* in their Rear. General  
 ' *Windham*, with the Foreign Horse, o-  
 ' vertook some Squadrons of the Enemy,  
 ' and pushed them into the River, with  
 ' great Disorder and Loss on their side.  
 ' The Two Armies cannonaded each o-  
 ' ther, about Two Hours ; and the Mar-  
 ' quis *das Minas*, seeing the Impossibility of  
 ' at-

' attacking the Enemy with Success, and  
 ' considering that the Baggage of the Ar-  
 ' my was exposed to the Enemy, it was  
 ' thought fit to return into our Camp,  
 ' and thus we had the Misfortune to see  
 ' the Place relieved by a much inferior  
 ' Number of Forces, extremely fatigu'd  
 ' by a long March, and most of whom  
 ' had their Arms and Ammunition wet.  
 ' The Night being very Dark and Rainy,  
 ' proved very favourable to the French,  
 ' who having passed the *Guadiana* near  
 ' *Talavera*, took a further Precaution to  
 ' conceal their March, for they did not  
 ' come the shortest way, but fetched a  
 ' Compass on their Right to avoid, as 'tis  
 ' thought, the meeting of our Parties.  
 ' Their Army consisted of 3000 Horse  
 ' and 5000 Foot; 1000 of whom, most  
 ' of them Grenadiers, they threw into the  
 ' Place.

*Badajoz* being thus reliev'd, the Besieg'd  
 withdrew their Artillery from the Bat-  
 teries, and the 17th of October (N. S.) de-  
 camp'd and pass'd a Brook call'd *Calomon*.  
 The Marechal of *Tesse* appear'd upon  
 some Rising-Grounds, with part of his  
 Army; but the March of the Confede-  
 rate Forces being cover'd by the Marquis  
*de Montandre*, with Six Battallions and  
 Eight Squadrons, they drew off in very  
 good Order, without any Loss; encamp-  
 ed

ed the next Day at *Telena*; pass'd the *Guadiana* the 19th; and brought all their Artillery to *Elvas*, where the Army separated, and went into Winter Quarters. The Duke of *Anjou* and his Adherents were not a little elevated with this Success, the News whereof must arrive at *Madrid*, much about the same time as the taking of *Barcelona* did, which was actually surrendred on the 14th, and than which nothing could be more mortifying to them. However you may be sure, there was nothing omitted by *Lewis XIV.* and his Grandson for the Recovery of it, and the intire Expulsion of the Confederates out of *Spain*, of which King *Charles* was soon Sensible, and therefore was not wanting in soliciting his Allies to send him speedy Succours: For besides the Letters he sent to the Queen of *Great Britain*, and the States General, immediately after the taking of *Barcelona*, his Majesty in the Month of *November*, made use of the Marquis de *Guiscard*, (who having conferr'd with Prince *Eugene*, and the Duke of *Savoy*, did after incredible Hazards and Difficulties repair to *Barcelona*) to carry the following Letter to Her *Britannick* Majesty.

Madam, my Sister,

‘ I Am so sensible of the great Obligations I owe Your Majesty, that I can  
I assure



' assure You, nothing makes me wish so  
 ' passionately to see my self placed on the  
 ' Throne of my Ancestors, as that I may  
 ' thereby be in a Condition, to give Your  
 ' Majesty, by my most humble Services,  
 ' Proofs of an Acknowledgement truly  
 ' Royal, and worthy of You. *Catalonia*,  
 ' from whence my Lord *Peterborough's*  
 ' Courage and Conduct, has driven Your  
 ' Majesty's Enemy's, is of all the Provin-  
 ' ces of this Kingdom, that which can  
 ' most facilitate to me the Conquest of the  
 ' Whole. It is inhabited by a Numerous  
 ' People, full of Courage, and very well  
 ' affected to my House. However, Ma-  
 ' dam, I cannot but foresee that the Duke  
 ' of *Anjou*, and *Lewis* the 14th will not  
 ' leave me long quiet in it; and what  
 ' Efforts soever I may perswade the Coun-  
 ' try to make, it will be very Difficult,  
 ' long to resist those of my Enemies.  
 ' Therefore, Madam, I find my self, with  
 ' great Regret, oblig'd to have Recourse a-  
 ' gain to Your Majesty's Generosity, and  
 ' beg of You to grant me new Supplies  
 ' of Men and Money. But, Madam, as  
 ' I wish nothing more than to see an end  
 ' to those Charges and Troubles, to  
 ' which I put Your Majesty, I have ap-  
 ' ply'd my self to examine strictly the  
 ' greatest Advantages that may redound  
 ' from the Conquest of *Catalonia*, in or-  
 ' der to acquaint Your Majesty with it.  
 Where-

' Wherefore I give my self the Honour to  
 ' tell You, that I find, even by all the  
 ' Advices I have received from *France*,  
 ' that one of the greatest Troubles it gives  
 ' that King, is, that the Example of the  
 ' *Catalans*, has inspired all the Neighbour-  
 ' ing Provinces, bordering on this Coun-  
 ' try, with great Dispositions to an In-  
 ' surrection.

' The Marquis *de Guiscard*, who during  
 ' these Proceedings is arrived here, having  
 ' been presented to me, has still confirmed  
 ' me more in this Opinion, by the Know-  
 ' ledge he has given me of the Affairs he  
 ' has transacted in those Provinces, and of  
 ' the Intelligences he has there. And ha-  
 ' ving besides acquainted me, that he re-  
 ' ceived, almost Two Years ago, Commis-  
 ' sions from the late Emperor, my most ho-  
 ' noured Father, and that even Your Ma-  
 ' jesty was graciously pleas'd to entrust him  
 ' with Your Ships and Troops, in order  
 ' to make some Attempts upon *Languedoc*,  
 ' I thought in following the very Schemes  
 ' of Your Majesty, and the Emperor, my  
 ' Father, I could not refuse him my Pro-  
 ' tection, and to pray Your Majesty to  
 ' grant him Yours ; being perswaded there  
 ' is no fitter Person than he, in several Re-  
 ' spects, to render this Enterprize Success-  
 ' ful. All the Inhabitants of this Province  
 ' wish it passionately, and will vigorously  
 ' Second him. My Lord *Peterborough*, and

‘ Mr. *Crow*, seem to be of the same Opini-  
 ‘ on, and I doubt not but they will give  
 ‘ themselves the Honour to inform Your  
 ‘ Majesty more amply about it, &c.

King *Charles* writ a Letter, to the same  
 Purpose, to the States-General.

The hearty Inclinations of Her Majesty  
 and the States-General, for Promoting the  
 Common Cause, is so well known to all  
 the World, that there is no need to insist  
 upon it here ; but the Remoteness both  
 of *England* and *Holland*, especially from  
 the North-East Parts of *Spain*, was such  
 as could not possibly admit of giving  
 His Catholick Majesty speedy Support :  
 However, Providence, and the Affections  
 of the *Valencians*, appear’d signally in his  
 Favour. *Denia* was the first Place of *Val-*  
*encia* that Declar’d for him. *Don Raphael*  
*Nebot*, who Commanded a Regiment of  
 Horse in the Service of *Philip*, came to  
 that Town the Beginning of *December*,  
 with his whole Regiment, consisting of  
 400 Horse, and 150 others, most of them  
 Natives of *Denia*, whom he had seemingly  
 surpriz’d in the Suburbs of *Oliva*, but who  
 had indeed before-hand signify’d they were  
 dispos’d to join with him ; he was re-  
 ceiv’d into the Place with great Joy by  
 General *Don Juan Basset y Ramos* the Go-  
 vernour. On the 11th of *December*, *Basset*  
 and *Nebot* March’d together to *Xabea*, a  
 little

little Town Garrison'd by 400 *Biscainers*, and carry'd it by Assault. On the 12th, they possess'd themselves of *Oliva*, with like good Fortune. The News of which being carry'd to *Gandia*, situate but a League from *Oliva*, the Duke of *Gandia*, who was in it, immediately fled to *Valencia*: And the same Night, *Basset* and *Nebot*, having Intelligence of his Flight, march'd to *Gandia*, and enter'd it without Resistance.

Next Day, *Basset* and *Nebot* made themselves Masters of *Alzira*. The Viceroy of *Valencia* had detach'd three Troops of Horse to guard it, and with them several Mules loaded with Ammunition, as also three Auditors to give necessary Orders: But *Basset* and *Nebot* having Intelligence of it, detach'd *Don Alexander Nebot* with 50 Horse to attack them in their March, which he did with so great Valour, that the Enemy were immediately broken, and put to flight, and were pursued quite to the Gates of *Valencia*. A great Number of Gentlemen came in to the two fore-mention'd brave Leaders at *Alzira*, and amongst the rest, some of the principal Persons of the Town of *Xativa*, who were very urgent with them to March thither; but they judg'd it more adviseable rather to March directly to the City of *Valencia*, where they had secret Intelligence they shou'd be well receiv'd. Ac-

cordingly on the 15th they began their March, which was made in the Night, with great Silence, and all possible Expedition, so that the next Morning the Troops were before the Gate of *St. Vincent*, in Number 1000 Horse, and 500 Foot, Regular Troops, besides a greater Number of Armed Peasants. They sent in a Trumpeter to Summon the Magistrates to Surrender to their Lawful Sovereign King *Charles III.* And while the Viceroy and the Common-Council were Consulting about it, they set Men to work to lodge themselves behind the Convent of *St. Augustine*, near the Gate towards the Sea, and their Forces advanc'd by degrees to the very Walls of the City. This was but just done, when the Marquis *de Villa Garcia*, the Viceroy, sent out one of his Servants to tell them, That he wou'd not yield up the Place; and to warn them to retire: But they reply'd, They wou'd keep their Ground. As soon as the Inhabitants of the City were appriz'd of this, they desir'd to Capitulate for themselves, and Hostages were exchanged on both Sides. In the mean time, Captain *Don Alexander Nebot*, full of Impatience, put himself at the Head of a Troop, having the Picture of King *Charles III.* in one hand, and his Sword drawn in the other, and rode towards the Gate, crying out, *Long Live King Charles,*

as did those who follow'd him ; and notwithstanding the Count of *Carlet* call'd out to them from the Wall to have a little Patience, above 200 Men advanc'd with Hatchets and Barrels of Powder, to break open or blow up the Gate. *M. Basset* and *Nebot* seeing things go thus, commanded 500 Men to force their Way in at the Gate call'd *Quart*, and others to attempt the like at those call'd the *Sea-Gate* and the *Royal-Gate*, ordering them at the same time to invest the Viceroy's Palace adjoining to the last mention'd Gate ; which was executed so happily, that the Viceroy himself was taken Prisoner in it. Things being brought to this pass, the Magistrates sent their Secretary with the Keys of their City, and caus'd all their Gates to be thrown open, without asking any Term of Capitulation.

What Usage soever his Excellency the Earl of *Peterborough* receiv'd from the Ministers, for his unparallell'd Service to the Common Cause in those Parts, none was so forward and zealous as his Lordship, to preserve and improve the Catholick King's Interest in *Valencia* ; in order to which, there was a Council of War held on the 30th of *December*, wherein it was Resolved, the General, who had caus'd some Troops to March before, shou'd set out from *Barcelona* for *Tortosa* : And next Day Intelligence came, That

I 4

the



the Enemy being reinforc'd to 2000 Men, had actually laid Siege to *San Matteo*. Order was given, on the 8th of *January*, 1706, That the 3000 Men of Regular Troops, and the *Militia* that were in the Parts adjacent to *San Matteo*, should without delay join my Lord *Peterborough*, who was advanc'd from *Tortosa* into those Parts, and that they shou'd obey his Orders. The Regiment of *Aumada* was likewise Order'd to March : About which time, Lieutenant General *Cunningham*, considering that the Town of *Fraga*, which had been twice possess'd by our Men in the compass of two Months, was not in a Condition to endure a Siege, and that the Enemy was advancing with 8 or 10000 Men, he abandon'd it, and retir'd with the Garrison to *Lerida*. In the mean time, the Earl of *Peterborough* was on the 4th receiv'd at *Tortosa* by the Magistrates, the Burghers being under Arms, saluted with a triple Discharge of Cannon and Musquets, and conducted to the Bishop's Palace. On the 6th he caus'd three *English* Regiments to March before ; and the 7th he march'd with the *English* Horse, the Regiment of Don *Joseph Nebot*, and the *Militia* commanded by the Chiefs of the Province, and well Disciplin'd. The 8th he arriv'd at *Traicbera*, within two Leagues of *San Matteo*. The Besiegers had already set their Miners to work under the Wall  
of

of that Place ; but through the inexperience of the Workmen, the Mine sprung backwards, and bury'd 40 Men in its Ruins : Upon which, and on the Intelligence of the Approach of our Troops, the Enemy rais'd the Siege, and retir'd two Leagues to *Penesal*. Don *Juan* the Governor made a Sally upon the Rear, and kill'd 'em about 300 Men.

His Excellency having thus happily reliev'd *San Matteo*, and soon after having Intelligence that the Enemy were advanc'd into the Neighbourhood of *Valencia*, about *Murviedro*, to the Number of 3000 Foot, and 500 Horse, he was resolv'd neither to sleep night nor day, as I may say, till he reliev'd those brave and Loyal People. In the mean time, Colonel *Wills*, in a Letter to his Excellency, gave him an Account of a considerable Action that happen'd between Lieutenant-General *Cunningham* and the Chevalier d'*Alfeld*, at *St. Istevan de Litera*, to this Purpose :

‘ That on the 22d of *January*, Lieutenant-General *Cuninghām* receiv'd  
 ‘ Advice, that the Enemy had pass'd the  
 ‘ River *Cinca*, in order to Attack the  
 ‘ Dragoons at *Tamarite* : Whereupon he  
 ‘ immediately order'd Colonel *Wills* to  
 ‘ March, with 3000 Grenadiers. That  
 I 5 ‘ *Wills*

*Wills* arriv'd at *Tamarite* at One in the Morning, where he had Advice that the Enemy had re-pass'd the River, and retir'd to *Balbastro*. That on the 23d, Lieutenant-General *Cunningham* and Colonel *Palm* join'd Colonel *Wills* with some more Troops: And next Day, Col. *Wills* March'd to *St. Estevan de Litera* with 400 Foot, and 30 Dragoons, and sent 200 *Dutch* he had under his Command to *Benosar*. That on the 26th, the Chevalier *d'Asfeld* March'd to attack Colonel *Wills* with 9 Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons, and 9 Battalions of Foot, all *French*. That Colonel *Wills* drew out his small Number, and attack'd their Advanc'd Guard, and beat them back to their Body, and the Enemy retreated in great Confusion to *Fons* and *Almana*, Colonel *Wills* following them a League. That at Night, Lieutenant-General *Cunningham* and Colonel *Palm* join'd Colonel *Wills* with the rest of the Troops: And next Day, the Chevalier *d'Asfeld* advanc'd with his afore-said Troops to attack them at *St. Estevan de Litera*; but they drew out and posted their Foot on a Hill towards which the Enemy's Foot were Marching: About Eight a Clock they were fully Engag'd, and the Enemy push'd two Companies of our Grenadiers; but  
 'Major

' Major *Beston* march'd up with some  
 ' Plottoons, and beat them back again :  
 ' At which time Lieutenant-General *Cu-*  
 ' *ningham* receiv'd a Shot through his  
 ' Belly, and was carry'd off. That  
 ' Colonel *Wills* having then the Com-  
 ' mand, continu'd the Battle till Three  
 ' in the Afternoon. That the Enemy  
 ' employ'd a great part of their Forces to  
 ' drive them off the Hill, but they kept  
 ' their Ground there. That the Troops  
 ' fought with extraordinary Bravery  
 ' on both Sides, so that the Muzzles of  
 ' their Pieces met. That Major *Buston*  
 ' receiv'd four Stabs in his Body with  
 ' their Bayonets. That too great a Cha-  
 ' racter of Colonel *Palm* cou'd not be  
 ' given, since he assisted Colonel *Wills*,  
 ' not on'y as a Brave Man, but as an  
 ' Expert Soldier ; he receiv'd two Shots  
 ' in his Belly. That the Officers and  
 ' Soldiers in general behav'd themselves  
 ' well. That we had several Officers  
 ' Kill'd and Wounded, took a Lieute-  
 ' nant-Colonel, and a Lieutenant of Dra-  
 ' goons, Prisoners. That we had no  
 ' Prisoners taken, and that there was no  
 ' Quarter given on either Side to the Sol-  
 ' diers. That about Three, the Enemy  
 ' retreated to *Fons* and *Almana*. Colonel  
 ' *Wills* continued till Five on the Field of  
 ' Battle, and then march'd to *Bellaguer*,  
 ' where Lieutenant-General *Cuninghams*  
 ' died

' died of his Wounds. That the  
 ' Enemy's Regiments were *Bolfort's*  
 ' Horse, *Berry's* Horse, *Montmain's* Dra-  
 ' goons, *Sillery's* three Battalions, three  
 ' Battalions of the Regiment *de l'Isle de*  
 ' *France*, and three Battalions of that *de la*  
 ' *Couronne* : In all about 4000 Men. That  
 ' our Detachment consisted of between  
 ' 11 and 1200 Men. The Enemy had  
 ' about 400 Men Kill'd, and we 150 ;  
 ' though they wou'd have the Advantage  
 ' to be on their Side.

In the mean time, His Excellency the  
 Earl of *Peterborough*, having omitted no-  
 thing that Man was capable to do in his  
 Circumstances, for his March to the Re-  
 lief of *Valencia* ; I can meet with no bet-  
 ter Account of the glorious Execution of  
 it, than the following *Letter* from thence,  
 bearing Date the 6th of *February*, and  
 runs in these words :

*Valencia, Febr. 6th.*

' 'TIS likely you have had the News  
 ' of the Revolt of the Kingdom of  
 ' *Valencia*, through *France* : The first Oc-  
 ' casion of it, was, the Declaration of a  
 ' Regiment of Horse, Commanded by  
 ' Colonel *Nebot*, a Family that have di-  
 ' stinguish'd themselves by their Services  
 ' for the House of *Austria*. From the  
 ' time he had the first Notice of it, my  
 ' Lord

‘ Lord *Peterborough* us’d his utmost En-  
 ‘ deavours to preserve this Kingdom in  
 ‘ the Interest of King *Charles* : In the  
 ‘ first place, he oblig’d the Enemy, with  
 ‘ a handful of Men, to raise the Siege of  
 ‘ *San Matteo* : We pursued the Enemy,  
 ‘ who were much superiour to us, both  
 ‘ in Horse and Foot, as far as *Alboca*, when  
 ‘ it was high time for us to secure our  
 ‘ Retreat ; and accordingly we March’d  
 ‘ with our Flying Camp to *Benicarlo* and  
 ‘ *Vinenos*. At the same time, my Lord  
 ‘ *Peterborough* advanc’d in Person, with a  
 ‘ small Party of 50 Dragoons, within  
 ‘ 5 Leagues of this City ; and causing  
 ‘ Orders to be dispers’d for the Country  
 ‘ to bring him in Bread and Forage, he  
 ‘ made the Enemy believe he had his  
 ‘ Army with him : By that Stratagem,  
 ‘ and a very expeditious March, he took  
 ‘ above 600 Horses ; with which he re-  
 ‘ cruited his Horse, and form’d a Regi-  
 ‘ ment of Dragoons of my Lord *Barri-*  
 ‘ *more*’s Regiment of Foot. That Regi-  
 ‘ ment was form’d very opportunely, the  
 ‘ Country being level, and the Enemy  
 ‘ much too strong for us in Horse : It  
 ‘ gave that happy Turn to our Affairs,  
 ‘ that, by degrees, we found our selves in  
 ‘ a Condition to attempt the Succour and  
 ‘ Relief of this Important Place. My  
 ‘ Lord drew together 10 Squadrons of  
 ‘ Horse and Dragoons, and 4 Battalions  
 ‘ of



' of Foot, Regular Troops, besides 3000  
 ' Militia at *Almanara*. From thence we  
 ' march'd to *Morviedro*, where Brigadier  
 ' *Maboni* lay with 400 of the Enemy's  
 ' Horse: The Town and Castle are an  
 ' old Fortification, secur'd by a River  
 ' which we had to pass, and were capable  
 ' of making some Resistance: But Brigad.  
 ' *Maboni* thought fit to deliver up the  
 ' Town and Castle, and to withdraw his  
 ' Troops. The next Day we hasten'd  
 ' our March to this City, and enter'd it  
 ' without Opposition, though the Enemy  
 ' lay within a League of it with 3000  
 ' Horse, and as many Foot. I never in  
 ' my Life saw People express so much  
 ' Joy on any Occasion, as the *Valencians*  
 ' did that Day. The new Regiment of  
 ' Dragoons is given to Colonel *Pierces*;  
 ' the remaining Officers of my Lord *Bar-*  
 ' *rimore's* Regiment are sent over to recruit  
 ' the Regiment.

Never was any Mortal more Caref'd  
 than his Excellency by the *Valencians*,  
 who, at his Request, appear'd very for-  
 ward to advance a Sum of Money, for  
 forming an Army, and other Necessaries  
 for His Catholick Majesty's Service;  
 the Remittances from *England*, by the  
 way of *Genoa*, being not yet arrived:  
 And the King of *Spain* himself was so  
 very sensible of the great and glorious  
 Services

Services His Lordship had done, and was still capable to do for him, that he was pleased to appoint him to be Captain-General of all his Forces ; by which he must Command all other Foreign Generals whatever, as well as those of His Majesty's Subjects ; nay, he gave him Power to remove Governors, and Commanders of Places, as he should think fit, for the King's Service. I think it was also about this time that His Excellency had an additional Trust conferr'd upon him by His Royal Mistress, of being her Plenipotentiary to the Catholick King ; against whom there was a Storm now gathering, that requir'd all the Steadiness of His Majesty, Vigilance, Courage and Activity of His Excellency, the highest Exertion of *English* Valour, favour of the Winds, and even the Finger of the Almighty, to put off.

Here we must look back a little and observe, pursuant to the Relation of a Person of Integrity, who was an Eye-witness of Things, That our Troops had scarce enter'd the Walls of *Barcelona* last Year, when ( partly by the Fame of so extraordinary an Action, but mostly by a voluntary Disposition of the People ) straight all the rest of *Catalonia* ( *Roses* only excepted ) Declared for King *Charles*. So great, sudden and unthought for Acquisitions

quisitions and Successes as these, had like to have proved their Ruine : For, instead of immediately falling upon securing all they had got, till the return of the Fleet, and fresh Reinforcements, they began to act, in a manner, as if they had nothing farther to do : And indeed, the Ministers there took effectual Methods for it ; for they began early to interfere with my Lord *Peterborough's* Authority, and intrench upon his proper Charge and Business with so much Arbitrary State, that they must either have thought His Excellency a Person very insufficient, or have fancied themselves actually at *Madrid*, and *Philip V.* at *Paris*. After the same base and ungrateful manner were they wont to teaze, mortifie and misrepresent the famous Count *Nicholas Serini*, and the late Duke of *Lorain* at *Vienna* ; a Practice, I believe our Ministers have a greater Sence of Honour, than to be guilty of : And instead of their Carelling those that had already Declar'd, to bring over the rest that had not, they fell into Divisions, Pecks and Contradictions ; and in short, whereas they shou'd have laid out the substantial Sums that were advanc'd them, to the immediate Service of what most requir'd it, they consumed the greater part upon what might well have been spared or retrench'd at that pressing and ticklish Conjunction.

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The Natives, what with one Amusement or another, beginning to imagine their Security to be real and fix'd, soon threw off all farther Apprehension, confined their Thoughts again to their proper Callings, and endeavour'd to put a stop to the Funds they were a lanching out for their Defence and Safety. By these Neglects, the Soldiers lay starving and dying in Shoals, the Breaches at *Barcelona* and *Montjuich* neglected, the Garrisons unstored, and Intelligence not look'd after; thus unhappily drill'd they away their Time, and the Advantage they had gain'd, till at length the Enemy awaken'd them, but yet in so drousie a manner, that they seem'd to go stumbling on to their Ruine: They divided their Troops into *Tortosa*, *Lerida* and *Girona*, leaving but a handful in *Barcelona*.

Horses were wanted, and these, all the World knew, were not to be had in *Catalonia*, but in *Valencia*; so His Excellency (who had propos'd it long before to the Court) enter'd that Kingdom, in order to get a sufficient Number of them. We have already recounted the glorious Successes that attended him there.

This was a large stride, that had like to have proved a most fatal one in the Consequences; for the Enemy (that had long before been sufficiently awaken'd) did not so much March as Fly to suppress

press this growing Flame that threaten'd their Ruine ; they had prepared all the Force they could possibly gather from the Frontiers of *Portugal, Italy, Provence*, nay, from *Flanders*, and the *Rhine* too ; and these appear'd upon the Frontiers of *Arragon, Valencia, and Ampurdan*, even almost before they knew it.

To effect the Design they had form'd and extremely well concerted, for the Retaking of *Barcelona*, they endeavour'd, by their Emissaries, to persuade the Allies that they design'd to stand barely upon the Defensive : They deceiv'd 'em with their Motions too ; they made several Feints and Offers, as if they would fall upon *Lerida, Girona, &c.* By which Address and Management, they drew almost all the Forces, Engineers, the Ammunition, &c. from *Barcelona* to the Frontiers ; about which time arrived before *Barcelona* 12 French Men of War, to look out (as the Garrison presumed) for the 3 Men of War that were bringing them Supplies of Money from *Italy*, which at that time they wanted to Extremity, the Soldiers for several Weeks having subsisted upon Eighteen-Pence a Week, and the Officers oblig'd to pawn their Scarfs, &c. for want of it too.

Things being in this Posture, the Enemy about *Lerida* removed, and step'd in between it and *Tortosa*, by which they

they drew off to this last Place all the remainder of the Troops in *Barcelona*, the Guards only excepted, who were then but about 300 Men, and those employ'd in guarding the King's Person and Water-Gate only ; nay, and these too had been wanting, had not there been a peremptory stop put to their March. About this time, an additional Number of 12 more *French* Ships appear'd upon the Coast, which awaken'd 'em with a Witness ; they fell immediately upon running up the Breach, but they being *Spaniards* that work'd, it was carry'd on with too much slow Gravity : By this time the Enemy had got together, in two separate Bodies, all the Force they cou'd raise, and consequently their Design ripe for Execution ; they made a Movement with their two Armies (that near *Girona*, and the other near *Lerida*) towards *Barcelona*, but yet in such a manner, that they seem'd not to have a Design upon it, but from hindering any more Force of the Allies from entering *Lerida* or *Girona*, and consequently confirm'd the Court in the Belief that their Aim was still on these two Places : Which Bait they within swallow'd so securely, that they never so much as talk'd of their coming thither, till they were actually within two Days good March of them, nay, and even then too they were ignorant of their real Design, not any-  
ways



ways dreaming of uniting their two Armies, the one Commanded by *M. de Tefse*, the other by the Duke *de Noailles*. Thus far the Enemy had acted with great Conduct and Address; but their next step was a very false one, they made 8 or 9 Days delay, in a March that might have been perform'd in two, perhaps for want of Provisions; which gave the Garrison Time to slip in an Hundred or Two of Men, of mending the Breaches, repairing the Bastions, &c. all which went pretty forward, being excited by the Clergy, abundance of whom work'd very heartily themselves.

On the 2d of *April*, N. S. in the Evening, the Forces that came from about *Gironna*, under the Command of the Duke *d'Noailles*, join'd part of those that came from *Lerida*, Commanded by *M. de Tefse*, and encamp'd before the North-side of the City, the Right-Wing reaching to the foot of *Montjuich*; and next Morning, being the 3d, having fix'd their Colours on the North-side of *Montjuich*, within Musket shot of the Castle, about Nine in the Morning they made an Attack with a Body of Foot (supported by two of Horse) on the weakest and most Westerly part of the Out-works, where was only 100 *English* of *Hamilton's* Regiment (who had that very Morning come upon Duty, from travelling 70 Leagues, in the two foregoing Days, upon Mules;) notwithstanding

ing all which, they fairly repulsed the Enemy that came very briskly upon them, Firing and Loading as they advanc'd in very good Order: As they went off, our handful of Men pull'd of their Caps and hollow'd several times; which nettled the Enemy very much, who expected no such reception, for they thought to have found only a dozen sorry City Militia to receive them there, which indeed was the usual Guard before that day; the Enemy made one or two Offers more, but were much more faint than the first. The Town being Alarm'd at this unexpected and sudden Attack, the Guards were immediately order'd up, leaving only 12 to Guard the King's Court and Person; but the Enemy thought fit to make no other Efforts that day; and the *Catalans* being by this Repulse made sure that the Enemy they had to do with, were only *Mortals like themselves*, became so familiarly bold, as to advance without the Works and Pickeer upon the *French*, as if they were shooting at Wood-cocks. I could never find out the exact Number of the *French* Army in this Siege, but all Circumstances considered, as the Length and Vigour of the Siege, and the Number that remain'd of them after the Raising of it, they cou'd not well amount to less than 25000 Men.

On the 4th in the Morning the Garrison fairly perceiv'd their Camp, from the top  
of

of *Montjuich*, their Tents reaching from the foot of the North-West-side of *Montjuich*, 5 or 6 Leagues in length, but with some Gaps or Intervals. That Day they disturb'd the Enemy with their small Parties, as well upon *Montjuich* as in their Camp too, where a Body of *Miquelets* made a Sally down from the neighbouring Hills near *Convento Gracia*, and took from the Enemy 700 Sheep, and 12 Mules, in the face of their whole Camp. The *Miquelets* also in Town Sally'd, and made their Advanc'd Guards not a little uneasy, by Pickeering upon them. On the 5th in the Morning, they found the *Round Fort* (near the *Strand* West of *Montjuich*, and which commands all the Shore on that side) in the Possession of the Enemy, Surrender'd, as suppos'd, by Treachery, for with 50 good Men it could have held out till beat to the ground ; and this Accident made the City jealous of the Governour of the Castle, who thereupon was displaced.

The Enemy having got this Fort, fell immediately upon landing their Provisions, Cannon, and all other Ammunition, all which they were in want of, particularly the first ; and the same Day, their Camp was much augmented by the remainder of the Troops that came from *Lerida*-side : But what made amends for that, was the arrival of my Lord *Donnegal*, Maj.

Maj. Gen. *Sentiman*, and 4 Regiments of the Garrison of *Gironna*, two whereof were of the new Levies in this Country, and consequently of no great value. But to prevent them from more Succours that way, the Enemies Left-Wing march'd with their Baggage a League or two more Eastward, so that they almost quite invested both Castle and City, but their Camp was but in one Line, and with several wide Intervals. The same Day they found out a Treacherous Design of the Enemy; for a Fellow in the Garrison of *Montjuich-Castle*, the foregoing Night, hired a Boy (who confess'd the Fact) to put out all the Matches, and throw all the Priming off the Match-Locks he could meet with, especially on the quarter where the Enemy design'd the Attack.

All the Precaution the Enemy took, could not hinder the remainder of our Troops from *Girona*, and some Dragoons from *Lerida*, to get by Water, though with extreme hazard and difficulty, into the Town; so that now they had 3000 of more Regular Troops, besides the City Militia, that did constant Duty in all Places without reach of Danger. My Lord *Donnegal* and Maj. Gen. *Lentimen* commanded the Troops in the Castle by turns, Gen. *Ulsfelt* commanded in the City, and an old *Spaniard* on the Line of Communication betwixt the City and the Castle.

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The Besieged next Morning found the Enemy had carry'd on two Intrenchments, one beginning at *St Madrona*, the other at the West-side of the Hill, both leading to each other : They molested them in the Forenoon only from their Works, but at 5 in the Evening some *Miquelets* sally'd down and drew 6 Pair of Colours from the Works ; but they turn'd again, and recover'd their Intrenchments.

The Besiegers, on the 8th early in the Morning, began to throw their Shells at *Montjuich* from two Mortars, and were shelter'd within Musket-shot of the Castle ; but the Besieged put a stop to them in the Afternoon by a Sally, with a Body of *Miquelets*, sustained by about 200 Regular Troops, and beat them out of their Trenches ; but they had Houses and old Structures to shelter them, and 4000 of them coming with 12 or 15 Pair of Colours, beyond their Expectation, oblig'd them to retreat ; for it seems they had got Intelligence, and accordingly prepared for that Sally. The same Day, the Besieged had abundance of Small Craft that brought them Fascines by Water, and two Gallies got safe in with Corn and Flower from *Villa-Nova*. And on the 9th, the Enemy ply'd the Besieged with some Shells, but not so warmly as the Day before, many of their Bombs being ill made, and ill thrown.

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They continued the Bombardment on the 10th but with little Success : However, they had run up one Trench within Pistol-shot of the Out-works, just facing the fine Stone Sentry-box that was unfinished ; but that Line lying wholly open to the Besieged, they made them scour from it at day-break with their small Shot, and endeavoured to make the Place stronger and stronger every Hour by additional Works : And the same Night kept such a continual firing upon the Enemy, where they supposed they were at work, that in the Morning they found they had made but very little progress with their Trenches ; and besides, they galled them much with Stones from their Mortars, which, in the Night, were of more effect than Shells. However, the Besiegers ply'd them pretty warm on the 11th with their Bombs, but they did little damage to the Men, and none at all to the Works nor Ammunition : And that Evening they marked a Camp on the side of *Montjoui*, betwixt the Town and Castle, that their Troops might be more at hand in case of need.

The Besieged, on the 12th in the Morning, found the Enemy had turned one of their Trenches into two Batteries of six Guns apiece, each facing one of the two Northern Bastions of *Montjoui* ; their Men in making their Ambushers wrought so

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open,



open, that the besieg'd pick'd off several of them, yet their Work still went forward by fresh Men. While the Besieged were mudding the Insides of their Stone-walls and Breast-works that lay most open to them, and preparing a Battery to play upon the Lodgments they design'd to make under the North-East Bastion, the Enemy were also mending the Bastion without Fort *Altipia*, where there was mounted three Mortars and three Guns, and ordering the Curtain of the City-wall ( betwixt the said Port and the late Breach ) so as the Gunners might ply their Artillery with much more security than formerly.

The Enemy by this time seem'd to have got ashore all that they wanted from aboard their Ships, the Weather favouring them much, and their small Craft was perpetually going and coming from the Eastward; they had two or three small Ships and a Half-Gally to the Eastward of the City, that lay so near the Shoar that none of the Besieged's Barks, Felucca's, &c. could pass as formerly. However the active Miquelets, beside what they did by Day, by Night advanced into their Camp, and murder'd and strip'd their Officers in their Tents, so that abundance of them were cut off that way.

On the 13th the Enemy mounted Twelve Guns upon Two Batteries, and Four Mortars, with which they ply'd the Besieged

Besieged as warmly as possibly; the Dutch being upon the exposed Posts that Day, about Twenty Five of them were wounded and killed. But the Besieged could not ply those Guns that faced the Enemy as formerly, finding it difficult to get Fellows to stand to them; and the *Miquelets* would not stay in the Out-works as before, so that the Allies were like to have none but their own Troops to trust to when the Enemy should storm them; however, they forwarded and bettered their Works as much as Time, the Enemy, and the Rockiness of the Ground would permit.

The Besiegers, on the 14th in the Morning, play'd from no less than Four Batteries, one to the Eastward, and the other to the Westward of the two former; and ply'd them with all the vigour imaginable: The same Day a Bark got safe into *Matteron* from *Genoa*, having Letters for the Court from *England*.

The Besiegers having made all Things ready on the 15th at Eight at Night began an Attack on the westernmost Out-work, where was placed, according to their turn (and which perhaps the Enemy was acquainted with) the new *Spanish* Foot-guards, who gave way, and precipitately retired upon the first onset; so that at once they advanced where the Guards and Grenadiers were posted, and

had carry'd that Post too directly, had they not acted like *Englishmen*; in short, never any Soldiers behaved themselves better than they did on this Occasion. Some of them, nay, and my Lord *Donegal* himself too, throwing back the Enemies Grenades upon them. The heat of the Attack lasted about Two Hours; after which the rest of the Night was taken up in popping at each other, but they could not make them quit the Post they had got. They endeavoured at the same time to terrifie the City as much as possible by throwing burning Canon-shot among them.

However, next Night they kept firing upon them, to hinder their making any Advantages of the Post they had gained, but found in the Morning of the 17th, they had not only raised a new Battery, but made Intrenchments too in the best manner their Ground would admit to secure it. That Afternoon Two Bomb-Ketches, under the Protection of Two Men of War, came to an Anchor betwixt the Hungry Bastion (so called) and the Mould Bastion, and within Gun-shot of the former, which occasioned the greatest Terror imaginable in the City, for all began to remove their Goods into Churches, and their dear Persons to the most distant or obscure Parts of the City. The King, the *Portuguese* Ambassador, &c. removed too; however, one of the Be-  
sieged

sieged made this Day a fortunate Shot, for *M. Lapara*, their chief Engenier and Lieutenant General, going with Eight Engeniers more to view an advanced Work of the Fort, was wounded in the lower part of the Belly, of which he died Two Hours after.

Nothing memorable happened the 18th, but next Morning, before Day, they threw Eight or Ten Shells into the City from their Ketches, and abundance of Shot from *St. Madrona*, which awed the *Spaniards* so much, that the Allies could not get them to work on the Cuffine as usual; and as for *Montjoui*, their Guns and Mortars play'd with all the Fury imaginable, yet without any considerable Loss to the Besieged; and one of the worst Misfortunes they met with was that Morning in *Montjoui*, where one of their wretched *Spanish* Gunners, instead of hitting the Enemy, killed and disabled several of their best Men at the West point of the Works.

The Bombarding both by Sea and Land went more furiously on the 20th than before; and the brave Men in the Fort were so harrassed that they could not hold up from sleeping under their Arms, &c. However, at Two in the Morning of the 21st, a Flak Gally entered the Mould, bringing Fifty Barrels of Powder from *Maribo*, and a Barque or Felucca brought

in Two or Three Officers, who gave them very comfortable Accounts of my Lord Peterborough's Preparations to relieve them.

And now that we have mentioned his Excellency the Earl of Peterborough, he was no sooner apprized by King Charles, of *Barcelona* being besieged, but he used all the Efforts and Expedition in the World to relieve it. For having got Two or Three Thousand Men together, from *Valencia* he marched Night and Day towards *Barcelona*; and having put some of his Troops on board several Barks under the Conduct of Two or Three Halt Gallies at *Matera*, some of them with utmost Hazzard from the Enemies Fleet, got with Four Hundred *Neapolitans* on the 24th into the Town; for you must know the French had laid many of their Boats along the Shoar to cut them off: But after a sharp Engagement for an Hour with small Arms, they got in, and the rest put back for *Matera*; at the same time his Lordship possessed with the rest of his Troops the strong Post in the Hills about the Enemies Camp, and did all that he could to annoy them, but he had nothing of Force to pretend to attack their Camp with any prospect of Success; the Miquelets on their part also took care to secure the Avenues by which Provisions was to be convey'd to the Enemies Camp, and

and if the Account given us by the Enemy be true, his Excellency with wonderful Magnanimity had concerted Measures with the Garrison to fall at once upon their Army; and they relate the matter thus: That on the 28th one of his Excellencies Aides de Camp was seized at his coming out of the City to return to his General: And that being examined, he confessed that he had been sent into the Place to acquaint the Besieged that my Lord was come from *Valencia to Martorel* with Two Thousand Foot and One Thousand Horse, and that he was joined there by the Count *de Cifuentes* with his regular Troops and Miquelets, and that upon such a Day he would advance with them all, in order to fall on the Enemies Rear while they should Sally out upon them; that on the Day the Aide de Camp had mentioned, a great number of Troops appeared on the neighbouring Hills in Order of Battle, and the Besieged appeared upon the Bastions and Ramparts of the Place; but both the one and the other retired in a little time, perceiving the Enemy were prepared to receive them, and that their Design had taken Wind.

In the mean time Fort *Montjoui* was unhappily lost, and indeed more by Rashness and Carelessness than any Vigour of the Enemy, who flung into it Four Bombs



at once, being their Signal ; upon which they advanced, hollowing as they came, which being unexpected, put the Garrison into Confusion ; many of the Officers were absent, and the few that were there had much a do to get their Men under Arms, tho' the Enemy was already in the Works in Two Places ; at the Westermost Point, and at the Breach of *Valasco's* Bastion: The Men at the Westermost Works, fearing to be cut off from the Castle by the Enemy at the Breach, retired thither, and then not only beat them off, but made them retire at the other End too ; they were much confounded at their facing about : By this time the Officers that were absent came, and believing the Place to be clear of the Enemy, they advanced to a Battalion drawn up in the Works to give them new Orders (taking them to be the *Dutch* by their Clothing) but found them to be the Enemy, who took most of the Officers, and many Soldiers Prisoners, without firing One Gun for it ; those within and about the Castle not knowing of this Accident, were in the greatest Confusion imaginable, wanting and calling out for Officers to give them Orders : For nothing above a Lieutenant or Ensign was to be seen, and not above Three or Four of them either ; in fine, had the Enemy (who only proposed taking what they already had)

pushed

pushed as little farther they had carried  
the Castle at once, with little Opposition  
on. That Night they made a Detachment  
on the Breach, but could find ready  
to their Hands a much better one under  
it in the Covered Way of the Bastion, ca-  
pable of securing Three or Four Thousand

Men. Next Morning they threw up a Line  
(in order to raise a Battery) on the Ba-  
stion, and had advanced so far, that they  
wrought unperceived to the Castle. At  
the same time, by an Order from the  
Palace, the Great Bell rung as a Signal  
for all (that were not already upon Duty)  
to repair to Montjoui, in order to oppose  
the Enemy. Abundance went out under  
the Sacred Banner of their Church, and  
made very fair Advances, but being un-  
der no Order (and there being not Regular  
Troops enough to make use of on that Oc-  
casion) they could not beat off the En-  
emy, who were too numerous, and well  
securely lodged. My Lord Dupleix and  
some other brave Officers were killed on  
this unhappy Occasion; after which the  
French used their utmost Efforts by their  
Bombs, and otherwise, to become entire  
Masters of the Fort, which yet held out  
to the 25th. But about Six in the Even-  
ing having carried all that they could  
from Montjoui, all that was left of the  
place was set on Fire, and the Garrison

retired to the Town, being little molested by the Enemy; they burnt all the Stakes upon the Line of Communication, without Musket-shot of the City Walls, by the Advice of a Council of War of some profound Heads, &c. but contrary to the Opinion of the Engineer, who proposed clearing that Night the inconsiderable Breach, and to keep it out some Days longer, and a Spanish Captain ordered to maintain it.

The French having in this manner spent no less than Twenty Two Days in the taking of Fort Montju, which the brave Earl of Peterborough, to his Eternal Honour, took in Four; they next Morning broke Ground in several Places against the City, but chiefly betwixt *Santa Madrona*, and the Road from *Santa Antonia*. At Night they threw their Bombs from the Sea, while the Besieged went on to make the Cannon Wall facing *Montju* as defensive as might be, and had made a deeper ditch within the old One before the Breaches, and were raising Stakes upon the Counterscarp before the Glaze; on the other Hand, the Enemy brought down the Canon they had against *Montju*, to the side of the Hill, to beat off the Workmen from their Labour, and cleared out their Trenches for their lower Batteries with all Expedition.

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On the 28th they mounted about 18 Guns besides Three or Four Mortars, and were come within Pistol-shot of the Spur of Port *Antonio* with one of their Trenches; and tho' there fell smart Rains for Two Nights together, it did not hinder their Labour.

Next Morning the Besiegers run a Line as far as their lesser Breach, Parallel with the Curtain, and almost within a Stone's throw of it; and their Guns that the Day before play'd upon them, from their Battery near the Line of Communication, were now partly removed to another Battery on that part of the Hill nearest the Town, and to which the Rampart and Ditch lay most open, so that by playing their Guns there, the Besieged had scarce One Gun or Musket that fired from the Walls to molest the Enemy that work'd just under their Noses.

On the 30th in the Morning, before Day, Two Half Gallies got safe into the Town with Prince *Henry of Hesse*, and Sixty Soldiers, cutting through the Line of Boats, &c. that each Night lay before the Harbour; but the Felucca that came with them was obliged to put back again. And about the same time the Enemy brought their Line as far as the large Breach, so that the Besieged perceived they designed to make Three Breaches, and by their other Works concluded they would

would have 5 Batteries; they play'd 4 Guns upon one of them against the Spur at Port *Amont*; and their Guns on the Point of the Hill molested the Rampart very much; however, the Night before the Soldiers began to throw up the Line of Defence that they designed within, against the Breaches.

In the beginning of *May* the Beliegers rais'd many more Batteries against the Town, and ply'd it very hard, while the Besieged in long Expectations of Succours by Sea, as bravely and tenaciously defended it. The Squadron under Sir *John Leak* and Baron *Wassenaar* put out in *March* from *Lisbon* for the *Streights*, and had Directions from his Excellency the Earl of *Pembroke* to make for the Coast of *Valencia*; they met with contrary Winds a great while, during which they were joined by Commodore *Price* with some more Men of War, and Two *English* Regiments of Foot on Board, all which was not yet near strong enough to encounter the *French* Fleet before *Barcelona*: However, Sir *John* on the 24th of *April*, N. S. Sailed from *Gibraltar*. and sent away Four Frigates, with Orders to make for *Altea* or *Denia*, to get Intelligence of what Strength the Enemy's Squadron was. The 29th he got to *Altea*, and having Notice that a Squadron was sail'd from *Lisbon* to join him, it was resolv'd in a Council of War. to  
sent

send to *Venerus* to get further Intelligence  
 of the Enemy, and to stay at *Altea*  
 Twenty Four Hours for the Squadron,  
 which was coming to joyn him; a Fri-  
 gate was sent at the same time to the  
 Westward, to get Intelligence of that  
 Squadron, which met with Three Men  
 of War, sent before by *Sir George Byng*,  
 (who on the 28th of *March* sailed by  
*Falmouth*) with Notice that he was ma-  
 king what Sail he could after the Fleet;  
 and accordingly he came up with  
*Sir John Leak* the 30th, about Ten in  
 Morning. The 3d of *May* *Commadore*  
*Walker* with his Squadron, and divers  
 Transports-Ships joined him likewise.  
 The whole Fleet being now together,  
*Sir John Leak* endeavoured to pro-  
 ceed towards *Barcelona*, but was kept  
 back Three Days by contrary Winds or  
 Calms. An Hours Loss now was longer  
 than a Day at another time; the Place  
 was in great Distress, and a King in it,  
 who upon the forming of the Siege had  
 writ to *Sir John Leak* and others for Suc-  
 cours, but more particularly to the Earl  
 of *Peterborough*, whom in his Letter he  
 styled *My Dear Lord*, with many Expressions  
 of Gratitude for the innumerable Service his  
 Excellency had already done him, great As-  
 surances of Favour reward, and firm  
 Expectations of his Exerting the utmost  
 of his Power, to relieve him in his Ex-  
 tremity;



tremity. I never yet could meet with any Body that durst say, but my Lord did all that any Mortal could do in his Circumstances for relieving the Place, and when he found it was not practicable by Land, he bent all his Thoughts of doing it by Sea, and in Order to that went and incamped with his Troops behind some Hills near *Sitias*, a little Place, on the Seaside, between *Terragona* and *Barcelona*, and went with some Officers, to the Top of the Hills, to see if they could find any Ships coming: But, Alas! Neither the strength of his Excellency's Natural Eyes, nor the help of his Perspectives, could yet make the Happy Discovery, to the unspeakable Grief of his Great and Generous Soul: But going down afterwards to *Sitias*, very fortunately a *Felencia* put in there, which had been sent by the King from *Barcelona*, in quest of the Fleet, with promise of a great Reward, if they could bring any good Tidings of them. His Excellency hereupon, having immediately writ Two or Three Letters, send his Aid de Camp, Captain *Humphries* on Board the *Felencia*, with Orders to put out as far as possibly he could to Sea, in search of the Fleet; the Captain did so accordingly in that sorry Vessel, and was out for about Forty Eight Hours, in but a very indifferent Plight, before he discovered a Ship, which happened to be the *Leopard*, on Board

Board of which he and the Master of the *Felence* went, and finding to their Great Joy by the Captain, that the Fleet would be up with them next Morning, they staid on Board, to deliver the Letters they had both from the King and the Earl of *Peterborough* to the Admirals, and Captain *Humphreys* sent the *Felence* forthwith back to his Excellency at *Sitias*, with the happy News. Its incredible with what Diligence and Dexterity the Earl embarked about 1400 Men on some Boats and little Barks, that hardly any Body but himself could get together in the Time, with which he put out from *Sitias*, to joyn the Fleet, that there might not be the least Interruption in the great Work upon his Hands, which was the saving of the Interest of the House of *Austria* in *Spain*, and a King from being taken Prisoner in his Capital. On the 7th of *May* His Excellency went on Board the *Prince George*, and hoisted the Union-Flag on the Main-Top, taking upon him the Command of the Fleet, as Admiral. Letters came that Day from the King of *Spain*, Dated the 4th, with very pressing Instances for Relief. Within Two Hours after the Receipt of His Majesty's Letter, arose a very fair and fresh Gale, and brought the Fleet with all the Forces and Recruits from *England* and *Ireland*, to an Anchor before *Barcelona* the 8th in the After-

Afternoon. The Count de Thoulouſe was retired the Night before, with the French Fleet. The King of Spain ſent an *Aid de Camp* to deſire the Admirals to ſend him a Re-inforcement, expecting the Enemy would have made an Assault; and accordingly the Land-Forces and Marines, were put on Shore, and the Gariſon was thereby augmented to 8000 Foot. The Admirals went on Shore the ſame Evening, and attended the King of Spain, who received them moſt Graciouſly, and more particularly his Excellency, and expreſſed his great Satisfaction with the Arrival of ſo ſeaſonable a Relief, and his Gratitude for the Generoſity and Tender Care, wherewith Her Majeſty had ſo Effectually Supported and Aſſiſted him.

The French ſtill carried on the Siege for ſome Days, and my Lord Peterborough, on his Part, uſed all imaginable diligence to counterwork them, declaring *he would Fight them even to the laſt Corner of the City*; but after having continued the Siege, which laſted Thirty Five Days, till the 10th, they went off on the 11th; the Enemy however kept Firing with their Cannon; But about One next Morning in a manner unexpected they left behind them near Two Hundred Braſs Battering Guns, Thirty Mortars, a great quantity of Bombs, Shot, Shells, Working-Tools, and other Warlike Stores, 10000 Sacks

Sacks of Corn, above 3000 Barrels of Powder, and all their Sick and Wounded Men, whom the Marshal *de Tesse* by a Letter, recommended to the Earl of *Peterborough's* Clemency, (and his Excellency was very Generous and Indulgent towards them;) and which was most remarkable, they left every Thing untouch'd, as if it had been for the Use of their Friends, and not for their Enemies. They retir'd towards the French Frontiers, being pursued by the Miquelets. They owed then even from the Court of *Barcelona*, that this great Advantage was chiefly owing to the Courage, Conduct, and Vigilance of the Earl of *Peterborough*. This done, the King of *Spain* appointed the Count *de Noyelles*, and Count *Ublefelds* to be Field-Mmarshals, who were both to receive their Orders from the Earl of *Peterborough*, his Excellency having a Superior Commission.

Having mentioned the Marshal *de Tesse* his Letter to the Earl of *Peterborough*, it will not be improper when we consider what has since happened, to insert it here.

My Lord,

Y<sup>O</sup>U serve me, with Circumstances more Glorious for you, and more Miserying for me, as I did last Year my Lord Galloway, in the Siege of *Badajoz*. You perceive the Miserable Necessity I am under of raising this  
Siege

Siege by the Arrival of your Fleet and the Retreat of ours. My Circumstances do not permit me to carry away a great many Wounded; but Humanity, and your Generosity make me hope that you will give Orders for Care to be taken of them. I desire you, my Lord, to be pleas'd to send them a Guard, that they may not be expos'd to be ill used by the common People and Miquelets. I take the Liberty to send you by this Trumpeter some Money, which I desire you will order to be given to those who have the Direction of the Hospital, that they may take Care of the Sick; and a further Summ will be remitted afterwards. The Fortune of War makes your Glory, and at this Day my Misfortune. I am beyond all Expressions, My Lord,

Your most Humble and

Most Obedient Servant,

The Marshal de T H E S S E.

P. S. My Lord I leave a Commissary and Chirurgian to look after the People I leave behind, and I desire you once more, that they may be taken Care of.

Having celebrated the great and stupendious Deliverance with Triumphs of Joy, and Philip the Competitor, being now retired with the shatter'd Remains of his

his *French* Army quite out of *Spain*; *Charles* was surely in the most hopeful way in the World of possessing the Whole Monarchy, without any Prospect of much further struggle about it, especially seeing there was an Army on the other side of the Country, that had in a Manner no Body to oppose them, and which after the taking of *Alcantara* advanced forwards towards *Madrid*; all Places where ever they came submitting to them, and indeed if they had not unhappily changed their Rout, might have been at *Madrid*, by, or very near the time King *Philip*, from before *Barcelona*, arrived in *France*, for *Alcantara* was surrendered on the 14th of *April*, and *Philip* did not get to *Perpignan* till the 22d of *May*. and from thence reached *Madrid* on the 6th of *June*, which in all Humane Probability he had never seen more, had it not been for this Fatal Alteration. But I doubt this is not the only Error they have committed in their Affairs.

I suppose every Body was of Opinion, That it was of the highest Importance to King *Charles*, that he should use the utmost Celerity imaginable, to get to *Madrid*, after the Raising of the Siege of *Barcelona*, in order to which several Councils of War were held, wherein it was agreed that his Excellency the Earl of *Peterborough* should with some of the Troops



Troops pass by Sea to *Valentia*, whither the King himself was to March with the rest by Land, and so conjointly Advance towards *Madrid*. His Excellency had not been long gone, before the King Constituted Count *Alesfeld* Governour of *Catalonia*, with which the *Catalans* (at least some of them) did not appear to be well satisfied; and were rather for Count *Negelles* than any Body else, upon the Account of his being a Natural born Subject of *Spain*, his great Experience in Military Affairs and other Excellent Qualifications: To redress this, they apply'd themselves by Letters to the Earl of *Paterborough*, where he is as infinitely beloved by the Generality of the People, as he has been envy'd by some Great Ones, for no other Reason, but that he outshines them in Merit and true Glory. His Excellency writ very pressingly again and again, to his Catholick Majesty about this Matter, but to little purpose, and all that could be got was that Count *Negelles* should be provided for some other Way: Its no unfair Suggestion to say that the middling People have frequently a truer Idea of the Publick Affairs, and what is most Conducive to the Benefit of them, than some at the Helm, who are but too often blinded with Passion, private Peaks, Interest and the like; and I know not how far it may have prevailed in the present Case.

How

How unhappy soever some People thought this Procedure to be, it was nothing in Comparison to what afterwards followed; the King's Presence at *Madrid*, while his Competitor was out of the Kingdom, seemed to be the *Unum Necessarium* at this time; in order to which, as already hinted, several Councils of War were held, and it was resolved, in Three of them, *Nomine Contradictorie*, before the Earl of *Peterborough* went for *Valencia*, that the King should hasten thither; but his Excellency and those who were with him, were mightily surprized, after a Months waiting at *Valencia*, to find that his Catholick Majesty had been advised and prevailed upon by the Prince de L---n, and the hare-brain'd Count de Ci-----s ( who by the way is not Vice-Roy of *Valencia*, but the Count de *Cordona*, a Person of great Worth and Honour, and one that has the highest Esteem for his Excellency the Earl of *Peterborough* ) to alter those Measures at *Larragon*, where they had resolved to go to *Madrid* by way of *Aragon*, on pretence of conquering that Kingdom, which had then declared for him. The Envoy of *Portugal*, and the English Minister at His Majesty's Court, did both of them protest against this, and urged to have their Reasons entered in Writing, the Substance of which was, 1. That *Aragon* being not well furnished with

with Provisions, it would be very inconvenient for the Troops to march that way. 2. That the Enemy being then Six Thousand good Horse ready to observe his Motions, His Majesty could not March that way without visible Hazard. 3. That though that Road was safe, it would be the Loss of Six Weeks time before he could arrive at *Madrid*, and that time was of great Importance to him in such a Conjunction. Those about him who were for his going by way of *Arragon* alledged, that it was not for His Majesty's Honour to go to *Madrid* in a Hurry without His Equipage and Retinue: To which they said Mr. Stanhope replied, That King *William*, when he made His Descent upon *England*, went to *London* in a Hackney, attended with a few Dragoons; otherwise he had lost the Crown: However, the other Councils prevailed, and King *Charles* pursued their Advice of going by way of *Arragon*. When the Earl of *Peterborough* heard of those Measures, he sent many Letters with the unanimous Opinion of his Councils of War, that it would be best for His Majesty to return and go by the way of *Valencia*; but his Lordship's Letters, and the Opinion of the Councils of War had no Effect. His Majesty went on to *Saragossa*, where the great Expectations of those, who advised him to that Road, terminated in being

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complimented with a Torridore or Bull-Feast, and spending about Thirty Days to a very fruitless and unhappy purpose. When they saw, too late, that Dangers approached, and that the direct way from thence to *Madrid* was not practicable; then they altered their Measures again, took the Road towards *Valencia*, and sent to desire that His Excellency would meet them with all possible Haste.

The Confederate Army then in *Castile*, seemed at the same time to have been under a strange restraint: The Duke of *Arjona* had no more than Six Thousand Horse, and scarce any Regular Foot on that side, when the Army came to *Madrid*, so that it was thought they might have forced the Enemy to repass the *Ebro*, where they would soon have been in want of Provisions, or the Troops might have encamped and fortified themselves so as to have covered *Madrid*, and laid up Magazines of Corn; but instead of doing either of these, they marched and encamped at *Guadalajara*, where in less than a Month they were reduced to want of Provisions. And it seems their Intelligence was not very good, since one Morning they were surprised to see an Army of Twenty Thousand Men encamped on the other side of the River over-against them, tho' they were informed that there was no Enemy within Thirty Miles of them; and

and all this while the *French* Troops, that retired from before *Barcelona*, had time to march round through *France* into *Spain*, so that they were superior to the Confederates in Horse, and well nigh a match to them in Foot. Perceiving this Advantage, they detached a Body of Horse to repossess themselves of *Madrid*, where they killed many of the *Germans*, and others of King *Charles* his Party. Upon this *Segovia*, *Toledo*, *Salamanca*, and other Places, which had submitted to His Catholick Majesty, revolted again to the Duke of *Anjou*, and the Communication with *Portugal* was cut off.

When Matters came to this pass, most of the Generals were for fighting, in order to recover that Advantage, which had been so unhappily lost; but of Forty Five General Officers, the Earl of *Peterborough* alone was against running such a Risk. His Lordship gave his Opinion in Writing against it, and convinced them that it was not safe to venture all upon the Issue of a Battle, since in case we should be worsted, there could be no hopes of a Retreat, in a Country where we had so many Enemies; all which plainly indicates the great Judgment and Superiority of his Excellency's Genius above his Colleagues.

This was the State of Affairs when the Earl of *Peterborough* came to *Guadalajara*.  
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His Lordship was for retaking *Alcala* as a proper place for covering *Madrid*, and offered to attempt it with Five Thousand Men, by possessing himself of the Pass of *Henares*, and either to fight such of the Enemy as opposed him, or to make a good Retreat. His Proposal was approved by every one, but by the Delays laid in his way the Opportunity was lost ; so that the Confederate Army was forced to break up, and to march higher into the Country towards *Madrid*, for the conveniency of Provisions.

Some People have made a great stir about the Money transmitted into *Spain*, and that the Accounts here and there do not agree : It's possible it may be so ; What then ! Must this be thrown upon his Excellency, when 'tis owned by his very Enemies, that there are some Spend-thrifts and ill Managers in the *Spanish* Court ? And that indeed must be an Angelical One that is without them. Besides, his Lordship has raised a Regiment of Horse, and another of Dragoons for the Publick Service, which must be subsisted ; but to obviate that Scandal upon his Excellency, as if he was Metamorphosed and turn'd *Miser*, since he went into that hot Climate, here is a pregnant Instance to the Contrary : His Lordship was robbed of his Baggage by the Enemy, or rather some Banditi, at a Town called

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*Huet* ;



*Huet.* Irritated with the Loss, his Excellency with a Party of Horse return'd thither, called the Magistrates together, and told them in very high Terms, they must find his Baggage and the Rogues that stole it ; but being not able after the strictest Search, to come at but a very small part of it, and his Lordship still insisting upon the Matter, they offered to make it up with a Sum of Money, which he absolutely refused ; saying, They were honest Gentlemen, that for his Part he would sit content with his Loss, and be satisfy'd instead of the Money, that they should bring all the Corn of the district to the Army and it should be faithfully apply'd to that use. This Supply was so seasonable and considerable, that it served the Army for Bread for Six Weeks ; I say, the Army that had lost Communication with its own Country by Land, and by Sea and Land together, must receive Money, Recruits, and other Necessaries, almost a Thousand Miles about, a Piece of Conduct, for which, were I a Soldier, I should scarce think I deserved a Marshal's Staff.

His Excellency finding there were Generals enough for the rest of the Campaign, tho' 'tis possible there might be want of Soldiers, went with the King  
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of *Spain's* Consent, and according to the Power allowed him by his own Sovereign to *Italy*, to negotiate Matters as to Money or somewhat else at *Genoa* and *Leghorn*. From *Genoa*, we are since inform'd, he intended to go to the Imperial Army in the *Milanese*, from whence could there be spared Three or Four Thousand *German* Horse to be transported into *Spain*, we might expect as Happy a Conclusion of the War in that Kingdom, under his Excellencies Conduct, as we are like to see it terminated in *Italy*, under the Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene*.

I shall add no more at present concerning the State of the War in *Spain*, of which we want due Information, which in time may be supplied, nor of his Excellency's great Deserts; but conclude, that as this Noble and Valiant Lord has acquired more solid Glory within the Compass of about a Year, than some Generals have done in the Whole Course of their Lives, I make no doubt but his Merits will still shine brighter, whenever they are set in their true light, and that there is Justice done to him for his past Actions. I have reason to believe he has already Weather'd the Storm, that

that some Malecontents had prepared against him, and that what Unkind, and I may say Ungrateful, Usage soever, he has met with abroad, surely his Great and Signal Services can never pass in *England* without Publick Acknowledgments.




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**F I N I S.**

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**E R R A T A.**

*Page 25. Line 28. Fourteen Houses read Fourteen  
Horses.*

